The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1874. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

For The Post.]

PHANTOMS.

BY JEAN INGLESIDE.

They come from the land where our dead selves sleep,
In the dust of the vanished years;
Their faces bring back life's summer time,
When the days flowed on to a low, sweet rhyme,
And the eyes were undimmed by tears.

There's a beautiful strain of a sweet refrain
Floats out on the tremulous air;
There's a kiss on my brow—the sign and the seal
Of a love and a trust unbetrayed; and I feel
Their shadowy hands on my hair.

And one face glows with a sweeter grace,
And the lips have a smile more rare;
For the light that gleams in her starry eyes
Was caught from the sunlight of Paradise
That threaded the gold in her hair.

Their faces are pages whereon I read
What passed in those olden times;
A chapter of joys and a chapter of tears,
An episode haunting the weary years,
And the mockery of wedding chimes.

Sweet day-dreams of youth that were never fulfilled,
Good counsel a mother gave;
A prayer of faith and a whispered vow,
A ring, and a kiss on a stainless brow,
A tear on an ivy-grown grave.

But the vision is fading; the angel stands
With his hand on memory's door;
I stretch out my arms for a last caress—
I fold to my breast but the emptiness
Of shadows that fall on the floor.

BUTLER, PA. April 18 1874.

NOT LOST.

Let me recount to you a true love story; a story of love pure and undefiled—love as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end.

For love is all things in one to us. It is hope, and fear, and joy, and despair; it is truth and it is falsehood; it is anything, in short, that you are pleased to call it, and it can represent the brightness of heaven or the blackness of perdition.

"Love is a melting of the soul."

It was late in the afternoon of a dull autumnal day that a group of young people came chatting down the flight of stone steps leading from the door of a cathedral church, in an old Atlantic seaport town. They were members of the choral society attached to the church, and they had evidently been there for rehearsal. Within, the great building yawned black and lonely, save in the gallery, where, over the organ, a gas-jet spun rays of light in the gloom, and the sound of softly subdued voices broke through the stillness.

The visible occupants were two, a man and a maiden—young, and with the cabalistic word, "lovers," gleaming, as did the mysterious handwriting of old on the wall, on their foreheads. Robert Field, the organist, was turning over some sheets of manuscript music with an absorbed air, while by his side stood Hester Heathersleigh, her pretty face full of anxious interest as she watched his movements. A little cloud of uneasiness wrinkled her forehead now and then as she saw the rent edges of angry clouds scud by the narrow slit of window going to the east where the gray sea lay tossing stormily.

"Well, Robert!" she said at last, dropping her slim hand on his shoulder. "Well, Robert, what is it?"

The musician's dark, serious face lighted a moment, gloriously, as he turned and took the little ungloved hands in his.

"I asked you to stay, Hester, because I wished to play for you some passages from my new piece. I shall submit it to the society at the Music Hall tomorrow evening, and I want your opinion in advance."

The young girl laughed—a little, rippling laugh of gleeful enthusiasm.

"My opinion! Why Robert you know beforehand what that will be. It would be nothing but a form asking it."

Robert raised the little hand tenderly to his lips.

"I know that love makes gentle critics of us all," he said, wisely. "But now I want you to forget who is the author of the melody, and to exercise your judgment without stint. Remember, too, that love is the theme; love which, wisely or unwisely, hopes all things, believes all things, and endures all things unto the end." And then he turned to the organ.

He played slowly at first. It was a lonely opening, full of strange, sad chords, as if a soul were waiting somewhere in shadow. Then, as brightness entered the theme asserted itself. The wonderful tones climbed higher and higher, expressive of great faith, of a fond, mad triumph, and bewildering joy. On and on the chords swept; it was as if a living chain of light ran round the world. When he had finished there was a silence for a moment between these two. The lingering echoes rolled back and forth till one by one they, too, escaped into stillness. Then Hester Heathersleigh stooped, and, with quivering lips and tear-wet eyes, reverently kissed the bowed forehead of her lover.

"Oh, my darling!" she cried, "it is so beautiful! I am so proud of you. Who taught you to play like that?"

A proud and satisfied smile carved Robert Field's lips as he listened. "My love for you, which is so great, so all-absorbing, that my music seems to be but a poor expression of it.

Then lifting her head he gazed for a moment with wistful tenderness into the rose-pink beauty of her small, sweet face.

"You think it is a triumph then, dear? Ah, Hester, are you sure you speak for the music itself, or only out of a tender mercy born of your love for me?"

An indignant light brightened the pretty violet eyes out of the drowsy languor of youth's enchanting dreams.

"Tender mercy for you," she repeated. Then her voice changed. "Ah, Robert! if my love can make you write like that now, then your future life shall be full of inspiration, for I shall love you more and more the longer I know you. I shall love you more and more forever."

She wound her arm about his neck, and with tender, maiden sweetness kissed his forehead, and kissed his wavy hair, and kissed the thin, pale hand which lay on the organ keys. And then a stillness crept about them, a stillness more fraught with eloquent joy than any measure of golden speech could have been.

"While they thus stood hand in hand talking, the curtain behind them, partitioning off the long gallery portico and a dark face peered through. It was a man's face, handsome but cruel in that purple gloom of gathering shadow. It was no friendly face either, that with its many changes of hate and jealous anger and furious despair seemed, while the lovers talked, to be playing a dark and stormy accompaniment to the idyl of their love.

A sudden angry burst of wind at the narrow window roused them to a sense of night and the nearing storm.

"Oh, the rain!" cried Hester, with a pale face. "How thoughtless of us to stay, and you have that long, desolate walk over the cliffs in the dark."

"Never mind," answered Robert. "There are such light and warmth within me that I shall not heed a passing touch of wind and water. I will see you to your door first, and then good-night."

"My cousin Conrad promised to come for me," Hester answered. "I wonder what detains him. It is too bad for me to take you all this long way out of your route."

"I like it better so," the young man said, gravely. "I do not like your cousin Conrad, and I am not willing to trust you to his care. Oh, my darling!" he went on earnestly, "if my music but brings me fame and fortune I can then make you all my own, and there will be no more good nights, no more partings in the storm for us."

They passed down the stairs and out into the street together, unconsicious of the shadow closing upon them, nearer and blacker. At the door of Hester's residence they parted with a lingering good-by.

"My precious music," cried Robert, buttoning his coat closer about him. "No harm must come to that. It represents fame and fortune and love and honor for thee and me, my darling."

Hester lifted a small wet face to peer into the gloom.

"I wish you could stay," she said. "And oh, Robert, be careful of the cliffs—the path is so lonely and dangerous. I shall come early to rehearsal to morrow for the sake of knowing that you are safe."

"Do!" he answered. "I shall bring you glad tidings. Success is too near for me to miss it now. Good night, good night, my sweetheart!" and so speaking he passed from her into the shadow of his waiting doom.

After that night of storm the day dawned clear and cool. At St. Paul's the choral society, just then in the first flush of enthusiasm over a new oratorio, gathered early. One—Two—Three! the great bells chimed the hours and the singers waited impatiently for their leader. Something had detained him most likely; he would come soon! The hour struck Four and he had not come, and Hester Heathersleigh, with a heart heavy as lead in her bosom, fell on her knees in an agony of prayer. "O, my God!" she cried, reckless of who might hear her. "He is dead. My Robert is dead! He has been lost in the cruel storm!"

Some one pitying, touched her arm. It was her cousin, Conrad Charteris: he was looking down at her with a pale face—a face paler far than that with which he had spied upon her yesterday from behind the gallery curtain. Her piteous cry had touched even his stony heart.

"Hush!" he whispered, "here is news from him—from Robert; come here and hear what it is."

A note had been brought by a swift running messenger, and a shudder ran round the waiting circle of listeners when its contents were made known. It was signed by a leading physician of the city, and stated that Robert Field had been picked up that morning at the foot of the cliffs and taken home for dead. He was now, at the date of writing, lying in an insensible condition, and it was impossible to tell what the extent of his injuries were, or if there were any hope of his ultimate recovery.

A horror stricken silence followed the reading of the note, broken at last by a low, sobbing cry from Hester Heathersleigh's white lips.

"I must go to him—oh, I must go to him! Who will take me? You!" and she caught Conrad Charteris by the arm.

He shrank away from her with a gesture much as if she had pierced him with a knife. His black eyes dilated horribly.

"I? I go with you to see him?" he cried. "What do you take me for?" Then noting her astonished look he made a fierce struggle for composure, but his hands shook like withered leaves.

"Why do you wish to go to him?" he questioned angrily. "He would not know you—and it is no place for you! Let me take you home."

She snatched up her shawl and bound it with trembling fingers about her shoulders. "I tell you I shall go to him," she answered. "I was to have been his wife and, living or dead, my place is now by his side. You can come with me if you like?" And she flew down the steps.

It seemed an age to her, that short time she was on the road leading to the lonely house of Robert Field's widowed mother; and when at last, by dint of prayers and tears she was suffered to approach his bedside, she looked down on a very different Robert Field from the one with whom she had parted in such high hope the night before.

The bruises were chiefly about the head, the physician said gravely, and even if he recovered it was doubtful if his mind would ever be sound again. Hester heard him, and with a great sob fell on her knees by the bedside. Where now were the brilliant aspirations, the tender hopes, the gay courage and stout hearted faith of one short day gone by? Lost! lost! Success so near to him, and yet to fail. Triumph so nearly won, and yet to pass by on the other side.

"Robert, O, my Robert! Look up! Speak to me, or I too shall die!"

Ah! but love remained. Love unchanged and unfaltering. This then was left—the blessing of a love which believes all things, hopes all things, and endures all things unto the end.

The drawn white face on the pillow did not change at Hester's cry, but under the half-closed lids the dull eyes gleamed feebly and the slender hand outside on the coverlet groped helplessly. Hester took his hand in hers and then, quick as lightning, by some strange, subtle instinct rather than by any demonstration of his, she felt that the poor, stricken senses were trying to break through the darkness that enveloped them and make their unknown wants understood.

"Robert, Robert! what is it?" she cried. "What is it, that you want to make us understand?"

The helpless movement of his lips, the helpless groping of his fingers, were enough to make one weep. Hester bent her ear to his mouth.

"What is it, Robert, dear? Tell me what is it you want?"

The stiffened lips strove with a terrible effort to move, and this time one word was feebly articulated:

"Music!"

Hester looked up with a startled exclamation:

"Music! He calls for his music. Do you not hear? Where is it? Who knows about it? Is it lost?" she questioned eagerly.

Again the terrible attempt at speech. The dull eyes opened wide, the feeble fingers clenched themselves on Hester's hand, and, with a last mad effort of expiring desperate strength he raised himself, and shrieked:

"My music! My music! Find it! Save it!" And he fell back on his pillow like one dead.

"You have killed him," said the physician angrily, and at the words Hester, with a moan, dropped insensible.

Not dead! But when, after weeks and months of painful illness, he faced the world again, he looked like a shadow out of the past. But bent and aged, with scarred forehead and whitened locks, the wreck of his body was not the greatest evil that had befallen him; for of the brilliant genius of other days no vestige was left. Saddest of all, the miserable ghost of his lost hopes haunted him, and in the ruined chambers of his darkened intellect he was forever groping, trying together up the mystic chords of tuneful thought which no longer vibrated to his magic touch. The lost manuscript music had never been recovered and though his feeble mind failed to take in the greatness of his loss, the shadow of something beautiful which was to have been, but somehow, failed to be, lay on him, and gave his face a wistful look, which was sadder far in its mute endurance than any wail of speech could have been.

Music was to him now something akin to the sound of "sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh."

One day in early spring he went to the church for the first time, leaning on Hester's arm. The old familiar look of the place struck him forcibly and roused his dormant wits. He sat down to the organ and glided his hands over the keys; a few jangling discordant chords followed, wandering and disconnected; then his face changed, and, with a terrible cry, he flung his head down on his arms.

"Oh Hester? tell me what is it I have lost! Something I almost reach—it is in my mind, something beautiful which I almost grasp, and then it eludes me and fades away. I have lost it now. Hester! Hester! take me home!"

She kissed him and soothed him with sweet womanly words, and when he was more composed she led him away.

Soon after that they were married. In vain Hester's friends threatened and opposed her. She was quietly determined.

"He loved me when friends and fortune smiled on him," she answered them, "He would have given me every great gift which the world was ready to bestow on him for love of his beautiful genius, and shall I desert him? Perhaps—oh, perhaps some time God may restore to him his lost mind." Tears filled her lovely soft pathetic eyes. "If I dared to hope it—oh, if I might hope for it, how willingly would I give my life to have it so."

The day before her wedding she received a visit from Conrad Charteris.

"It shall not be!" he cried out vehemently. "Do you realize what you are doing? Why, you had better far die at once, for Robert Field is but little better than an idiot."

"And if he were an idiot," returned Hester, bravely hiding her hurt at the brutal words, "even then I would marry him. I love him, if and if not even a vestige of his glorious intellect remained I would be Robert Field's wife, and a proud one, too!"

"And by God, I believe you would," answered Conrad, looking with a fond, mad longing into the small pale face, lifted so undauntedly to his dark gaze. "Hester, you will drive me mad. I would to heaven that Robert Field was dead. Why did he not die that night last winter?" and he struck his hand furiously on the table in a blind frenzy of despair.

"God knows it was from no lack of purpose in you that he did not die," retorted Hester spiritedly.

She spoke at random, but Conrad shrank away with a white face. The idle words evidently hit him hard. cut close and sharp as steel in their unexpected descent, and wheeling abruptly about he left her and did not seek her again.

They were married quietly, and after that in the tender security of his modest home under the fond and cherishing care of his wife, health and strength came slowly back to the shattered frame of poor Robert Field.

Slowly, too, out of the darkness he began to wrench, one by one, the secrets of his prisoned mind. Old melodies began to shape themselves under his touch, discordant and fragmentary at first trials, but gradually assuming symmetry and power. "Not quite a wreck!" he would sigh, wistfully. "Some days some good *genii* will unlock my prison door and set me free."

In the child that was born, to them a beautiful boy who sang sweet music in every tone of his childish voice, his pride was great. He talked of him, listened to him, watched him, and dreamed of him, predicting a future of which Bertrand was to be the perfect flower, the very golden rose of joy. So the year passed, and sweet Hester Field's fair face grew heavenly beautiful to see, with its tired look of patient waiting. God only knows how her heart failed her now at times; or with what fierce power she wrestled with her growing doubts, and prayed for strength to help her bear this cross whose shadow fell even darker and deeper on her young life.

Had her love, then, been a sacrifice in vain?

But one day the answer came!

Returning one afternoon from a long walk, Robert Field stopped in the hall, spell-bound by the triumphant strains of some new and beautiful melody floating through the rooms. His worn face flashed with the old light of inspired thought; his eyes dilated; his whole form shook with a mysterious emotion.

"What is it? what is it?" he asked of his wife, who came to meet him.

"Betrand's music!" answered the proud mother Hester. "He has been engaged with a long time. He meant it to be a surprise for you."

Robert Field threw up his arms with a joyful cry. "It is mine!—mine! My lost music!—the music I played for you in that long-forgotten day! Hark, Hester! do you not recognize it now? Oh! to think that it has slept so long and now comes back to me so fresh and fair. This is what I have missed out of my life? This is my treasure which was lost to me and now is returned to me after many years. Brought back by a little child! Our child, Hester! Oh, thank God for that!"

Rushing into the parlor he swept Bertrand from the stool and seating himself at the organ, with one powerful sweep of his hands over the keys he summoned his God given genius from the tomb of his youth and made it stand resurrectionized in new life before him. On and on the music swept; not a note was lost; not a chord dropped out of the splendid work. Shoutingly, exultantly the tones leaped forth, "and their name was called Wonderful." On! on! Up and up!

At last from sheer exhaustion, the musician dropped to the floor, and laying there at Hester's feet he wept tears which were no shame to him.

"It is the very same!" he cried, "Bertrand has written it out note for note, a counterpart of my work. Is it not an awful thing to think of! My own work, and yet his! Who but God can explain it! And oh, Hester! The darkness is all gone now! Let me thank God for that."

Then, wrapping his arms about her, Robert Field kissed his wife's pale face and her tender mouth, her wavy hair, and her slim, pale, faithful hands.

"My wife! my wife! Oh, what if your love had failed you, Hester? If, in those terrible first years of my misfortune, your true heart had been one whit less true, then I should have been lying in my grave to-day, a broken and forgotten man!"

So fame and success in the later days of his life came, not unwelcomely, to Robert Field. The world welcomed his famous piece with none the less acclaim for its long delay, and for the strange story that accompanied it. One truth only concerning that fatal night Robert withheld—known alone to his faithful wife. But Conrad Charteris had long ago disappeared from the town, and was seen no more among them. So he and Hester buried the secret in their hearts, contented that it should be so—for God is his own avenger.

They had been taught a wonderful lesson, too, by One who, after having lived on earth, knew what the full fruition of earthly life must be, and who gave, ere he passed away from among men, the crowning blessing of His wisdom in a last, new commandment—

Love ye one another!

THE BIG GRAPE VINE—A MAIDEN'S FREAK.

[Correspondence of the San Francisco Alta.]

During our pleasant sojourn in Santa Barbara we were invited by an old friend to visit the Old Mission and from thence to the bounteous productions of nature, the "Big Grape Vine," as it is called by every one in its vicinity. The huge vine which I was so kindly invited to inspect is situated in the section known as Montecito, about three miles from the town on the road to what will undoubtedly, in the future, become more extensively known as the remarkable Hot Springs of Santa Barbara.

Although this vine, so highly spoken of and eulogized, did not come fully up to the expectations we had realized from the marvellous stories so often told the temporary sojourner, yet enough was learned of its romantic history (planted, as it was, before the year 1800, and under peculiar circumstances, by Senorita Dominguez, when but a simple shoot, in fact a riding whip presented by her lover) to induce the belief that it has but one known rival on this continent. This vine has now assumed the immense proportions of a foot in diameter at its base, and its extensive branches require something like sixty trellises to support them. It is enclosed by a high board fence, and under its spreading branches has been built a fine dancing floor, around the edges of which are rudely constructed seats. Upon this floor the Spanish fandango is indulged in, while upon the benches, during the summer nights, are congregated the senors and senoritas, intent upon a rehearsal of their sweet love songs, so peculiarly their own.

The entrance to the enclosure containing this vinous monstrosity is through a low-roofed dwelling, so peculiarly Spanish in its construction; inside this is a bar plentifully stocked with liquors, which, with the two bits entrance fee and the quite extensive bar patronage the Dona receives, enables the aged lady to live in comparative affluence. The immense product of this vine we have not heretofore alluded to, so very improbable does it seem that one vine should give in weight the enormous amount of over 12,000 pounds in one year. Alongside of this, but in a separate enclosure, is another vine of some twelve years' growth, which is said to be fast rivalling the parent stem, both in size and prolificness.

MY ROSE.

A flower within my being grew,
I watched it bloom with tender care,
'Twas moistened by the pearly dew
And ever fanned by balmy air.
A fragile thing,—yet in its grace
It almost priceless seemed to me,
As from its petalled, crimson face,
I all its inward tints would see.

Time rolled along,—it grew more dear
To me with each succeeding day,
Although with fancy came a fear
That it would not forever stay.
I laughed at this, my lovely rose
Would never, never turn to dust,
And from this feeling came repose
Borne of a vain and hopeless trust.

One morn the wind blew bleak and wild
Across the garden of my heart,
I heedless turned away and smiled
Then backward looked with sudden start.
A faded leaflet at my feet
Lay withered. Ah! what soul can tell,
My sorrow as I turned to meet
The false 'though fondly cherished spell.

Despair and grieving drove me mad,
I flung me on the desert earth,
And asked in raving accents sad
What gave this bitter blossom birth.
I learned in after years the cause;
My thorny rose has long since died.
Yet now I often stop and pause
The lonely, sacred spot beside.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

TO SWEETEN BUTTER FIRKINS.

Our readers who are engaged in the manufacture of butter often experience considerable difficulty in keeping the firkins sweet. A failure to accomplish this very frequently entails upon the manufacturers a severe loss, and to them we present the following information concerning this matter which will be found of considerable benefit; Before packing butter in new firkins, put them out of doors in the vicinity of the well, fill them with water, and throw in a few handsful of salt. Let them stand three or four days, and change the water once during that time. Butter firkins should be made of white oak, and this process effectually takes out the acid contained in that wood, and makes the firkin sweet. If the butter is well made and rightly packed, it will keep good all Summer, even if the firkin be kept in store above ground. To cleanse old firkins in which butter has been packed and left exposed some time to the air, fill with sour milk, and leave standing twenty-four hours, then wash clean, and scald with brine. This makes them as good as new.

BRUISING HORSES.

The following sensible advice is from the New England Farmer:

"A man who will habitually take a horse through a narrow door knows very little of what a horse remembers, or what is fair treatment to the animal. One single blow on the hip against the sharp corner of a doorway is sometimes sufficient to ruin a valuable horse. But when the blow has been several times repeated he becomes valueless, because he has becomes a highly dangerous animal. We have seen a horse whose hips were never healed after striking two or three times in passing through a narrow way. Another dangerous practice is the leading of horses out of the barn door, by the sides of loads of hay, grain, etc. A slight blow upon the hip will sometimes so excite a high-spirited horse that the person leading loses control over him, and he escapes upon a jump, banging his shoulders and hips as he proceeds, leaving patches of skin and hair as evidence that he has got through. Many a valuable horse has been ruined in this way, and many a valuable one can be saved by never leading him through a narrow space."

EARLY PEAS.

I suppose we must talk and write about gardening pretty soon, or else get behind with both articles and work.

I had hoped to get my early peas in this spring by the first of April, but the weather has been very cold for two or three days and the prospects for it is poor. I once had peas for dinner June 5, that grew out of doors in my garden here. They were the Early Kent, and were grown as follows: The soil was a very light sandy loam. It was plowed and the peas were sown April 3. The ground was manured with well rotted compost manure. They were sown in drills or double rows, three feet apart from centre to centre, and done in this way: Take a shovel plow and make the furrows three feet apart, and about two or three inches deep. The bottom of the furrow will be nearly twelve inches wide. Then with the Harrington or Holbrook sower drop the seed from one to two to the inch, and cover with the hoe, as the sower does not cover quite deep enough for peas.

They were run through I think, two or three times with the hand cultivator, and all of the weeds kept out of the rows by hand or with the hoe. The above was the extent of their cultivation. As before stated, we had some of them for our dinner June 5, and commenced selling them June 9, at the rate of $2.50 per bushel.

Last year I tried an experiment with the Early Kent Dan O'Rourke, and the Little Gem.

The Little Gem came first, O'Rourke second, and the Early Kent last, it being nearly one week later than the Little Gem. I intend to try the same experiment again this spring and will add one or two early varieties to the list.

If the ground is in good condition to work do not hesitate to put in your early peas. If the ground freezes quite hard after they come up, it will not hurt them. They are very hardy and will grow a little every day, and they are one of the crops that almost always commands a high price and a paying one, if you can get them early.

They are the first crop to be put into the ground in the garden, and they should be followed by early onions, beets, carrots, radishes, &c., but we will talk more about them next week. —J. M. Smith in Western Farmer.

MANCHESTER, England, tried the experiment of wood pavement for a bridge, but found the vibration to which the bridge floor was necessarily liable, was not favorable to the use of wood, and stone was substituted.

AN INNOCENT GRANGER.

HOW FARMER SMITH, OF MADISON, OUTWITTED A MONEY LENDER.

[Lexington (Ky.) Gazette.]

A farmer—we will call him Smith for short—lives in Madison county, and would be known, at least by reputation, to many of our readers were his right name given. But the incident we now relate, though coming to us in a reliable way, was known to few outside of his neighborhood. Farmer Smith lived in a quiet way, and was supposed to have accumulated something ahead besides having a pretty good farm. After his second son had been married about a year, he concluded to settle near the old man's if he could rent a place.

Hearing of this, Mr. Thompson—again we withhold the true name—thought there might be a chance to sell a certain place on pretty fair terms. Mr. Thompson was a money-loaner, and nothing suited him so well as good interest, backed by good security; and he was moreover generally considered a pretty shrewd trader. He rode over to see old man Smith, but the farmer said he did not feel able to buy—he might buy on a credit if the price was low enough and the interest was not too high. His son "Jakey," he said, would have to pay for the farm himself if the trade was made, but his son was a good farmer, and, he thought, it would be all right—at least the land would be there, and would be good for what remained unpaid if his son should fail. What seemed to startle the old fellow was twelve per cent. interest that Thompson wanted.

Finally, however, after a great deal of talk, the price was agreed on at twenty thousand dollars, one-fifth cash, and notes at one, two, three, and four years, with twelve per cent. interest from date for the remainder. The contract was drawn and they were about to sign, when the farmer suggested that if he should at any time get any more money than was due on the notes he wanted to be allowed to pay it, and count off the twelve per cent. The proposition seemed reasonable enough to Thompson, and he could not object to its insertion in the contract, and so the document was signed in duplicate. The deed was to be ready, the notes drawn, and the first payment made on the following Saturday.

When the time arrived, both were punctually on hand, the first $4,000 was paid, and the notes were ready for signature. "Mr. Thompson," said Farmer Smith, "I've been thinking about that interest, and it seemed skerry, so I thought I'd gether in some little money I had out, and pay part of it, and"—pulling from his breast-pocket a roll of money—"jist count that."

The money was counted, and, with twelve per cent. off, the first note was paid.

When Thompson had pocketed the money, again Smith said: "I've got a son livin' in Missouri, Mr. Thompson, and as soon as he heard I was buyin' a farm for Jakey, he send me a little money"—pulling a roll from his right side breeches pocket—"and so whatever it is we'll credit it on the next note, if you have no objection." Again the money was counted, and with the twenty-four per cent off, just paid the note to a cent.

"Well, that's luck," resumed the old man; "and now, Mr. Thompson, the old woman has been selling right smart of butter and aigs, and some chickens now and then, when they come 'round the country a buying, and she told me this mornin' that I better take what she had, and maybe it wouldn't come amiss." A role was produced from the left side breeches pocket, and when counted, just paid the third note after the thirty-six per cent. was deducted, and Thompson said not a word. Smith seemed to be considering for some minutes, and then, raising his head, said, as though a sudden thought struck him: "You knowed my darter, Sal, didn't ye? Leastwise you've seen her. Sal was a fine gal. About five years ago, at hog-killin' time, one o' my hands tuck sick, and what does Sal do but turn in and help us, and, I tell you, she could sling a hog across her shoulder equal to ary man on the ground. Well, you know, Sal married year before last, and her husband Hibbell—you know Hibbell—is doin', they tell me, as good a grocery business as any man in Kirksville. Jakey he went over to see Sal and Hibbell the other day, and they was a talkin' about this here interest business, and Sal says to Hibbell, says she"—

"Never mind what they said, Mr. Smith," broke in Thompson, "just hand over the money you were going to say they sent you." And sure enough the old man produced still another roll from some secret pocket which, when counted, proved to be the exact amount necessary to pay off the last note when the forty-eight per cent, had been duly taken off.

Thompson pocketed the money, went straight to the court-house, acknowledged the deed, and handed it over with only this remark: "You are the d——st old rascal I ever saw!"

THE Czar of Russia, according to the most recent arrangements, is expected to visit Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle in the first week of May. During the Queen's absence in the Isle of Wight workmen are engaged in preparing the state apartments which overlook the north terrace for the reception of the Emperor. The suite of rooms selected will be nearly similar to the apartments used by the Emperor and Empress of the French when they visited the Queen at Windsor Castle in April 1855, and will include the Vandyke room, or old ball room, the Lucharelli room, or Queen's state drawing-room, the Queen's closet, and the King's closet, and the Council chamber (which was used as the bedroom of the Emperor and Empress of the French). The Audience chamber and the Presence chamber will be reserved for the use of the Emperor's suite, and apartments for the latter will also be provided in the Round Tower, or Castle keep.

LOVE FLOWERS.

Oh! who was watching when Love came by,
When Love came here in the glad spring hours?
The scarf was torn from his laughing eye,
And he wore instead a wreath of flowers.

The wreath of flowers his head went round,
And above his eyes as the scarf had been;
But in vain the flowery band was bound,
For he peeped the flowers and leaves between.

He wore no quiver, he bore no bow,
And innocent looked as a blinded boy;
With flowers about him, above, below,
The spirit he seemed of spring and joy.

But here and there he let fall a flower,
The cruel, the bright little blinded god;
And watching, I saw that hour by hour
These blooms took root in the green spring sod.

And whoso plucks the flowers that grow
From the blooms Love flung from his wreaths above,
Though sweetest seeming of blossoms they blow,
His heart shall be hot with the madness of love.

VARIETIES.

"AND so they go" said a member of a Boston school committee, our great men are fast departing—first Greeley, then Chase and now Sumner—and I don't feel very well myself."

THE most thoroughly burned-out-of-house-and-home man in the United States is Charles Williams of Portland, Me. Seven times during the past year has his residence been consumed. He now proposes to build a raft and live on a pond.

IT is related that the person in charge of the late Senator Sumner's residence, in Washington, recently had all the buttons cut off his coat by a party of ladies and gentlemen, who found the coat lying on a bed, and supposed it to have been Mr. Sumner's.

HERE is one of those things we read about but very seldom see: A San Francisco newspaper tells of a sailor who, on a voyage across the Pacific, fell overboard, and successfully gave battle to a shark for nearly an hour, then was rescued by a boat's crew from the ship.

THERE is a negro in Detroit who pretends to know where the British buried a large amount of gold in 1813. He gets treated to whisky and boarded by enterprising persons on the strength of his secret, but thus far he has failed to designate the much desired spot.

A COMPANY has been soliciting permission of the Turkish Government to dredge the port of Rhodes, to recover the bronze guns and other things said to have been thrown into the water at the time of the famous struggle between the Knights of St. John and the Turks under Solyman.

AT a recent reception given by the Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, among the delicacies of the season, some ice cream in a rather liquid condition was passed around, upon tasting which one of the newly elected State Senators, to whom ice cream was as great a rarity as his political office was a novelty, exclaimed, "Golly, chile, dis am the coldest soup I ever ate!"

A SCHOOL teacher in DeWitt county, Illinois, has introduced a new method of punishment into his school. When one of the girls misses a word, the lad who spells it has permission to kiss her. The Clinton Public says: "The result is that the girls are fast forgetting all they ever knew about spelling, while the boys are improving with wonderful rapidity."

THE statue to Rousseau in the vaults of the pantheon, at Paris, is one of the most remarkable things of its kind. The vault is about ten feet square, with the tomb in the centre. It consists of a plain panel on each side, and out of the heavy slab which covers the top, the right arm of the concealed statue is represented as having burst open the tomb, from which it projects at least a foot, with the hand grasping and holding up the torch of truth.

THE seals in the Brighton (England) Aquarium are in a room where concerts are occasionally given. It is said that the animals are greatly affected by vocal music, and lately became very disorderly during a performance, rushing about in the water and making a noise which almost drowned the voice of the singer. Instrumental music does not seem to affect them so powerfully, but the more sweet and tender the voice of the singer the more powerfully they are affected.

NUMBERS of men who emigrated from the West to the gold mines of French Guiana are returning home. They say that the fields are about one hundred miles inland and to reach them one hundred and fifty miles have to be traveled in row boats paddled by negroes, and after that a journey of five or six days duration through dense undergrowth. Even the gold, which is found in rotten quartz, is in from two to six feet of black mud, whence rises an effluvia which no white man can endure. The water is so poisonous that natives drink nothing but wine. The expedition was a failure.

THE following story comes from Vienna: It is said the pianist Liszt found himself recently in the company of a number of ladies, who begged him in hyperbolical terms to procure for them "the ecstacies, the artistic raptures, which his magnificent talent inevitably produces." He obligingly seated himself at the piano and played. When he had finished some of his admirers had fainted. "Well," said Liszt, "I played wrong notes all through, intentionally; so badly, indeed, that I should have been turned out of doors at any elementary school of music."

THE cause of cremation appears to be rapidly gaining ground in Germany The merits of the new system of disposing of dead bodies are shortly to be tested by practical experiment in Saxony, the two principle towns of which Dresden and Leipzin, have offered to legalize it, as an optional course, supposing its advocates can practically make good their assertions in its favor. A furnace for cremation is now actually in process of construction by Friedrich Siemens, a civil engineer. Its cost is estimated at 5,000 marks, or £1,250, and it is calculated that the complete combustion of a human corpse will take about an hour.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 25, 1874.

PRESIDENT GRANT declines to interfere in the Arkansas affair. He has freight enough of that kind.

THE Messenger, a strong Radical mouth-piece of the party in Indiana county, is after Senator Harry White with facts and figures. Brethren should dwell together in unity.

SEVEN ocean steamships have been lost during the past twelve months, two of them at least in consequence of having been cut in two and lengthened. Ocean travel will more than ever seek the English built and equipped vessels.

THE Civil Service business is to cease after June 30. The reason for this is because Democrats get into office under the workings of the system. The Radical leaders now claim that it is not competency but party fealty that they want in office. We thought as much.

THE Democratic farmer who named his chicken Robinson, because the bird crew so, ought to exercise his knowledge of henology upon the "oldest," since the Connecticut election. It has had the gapes, and pips ever since, and lays nothing but addled eggs, and small ones at that.

THE terrible explosion of the colliery at Lancashire, England, in which fifty-three miners lost their lives and a great many more were horribly maimed, reminds one of the terrible tragedies that we had a few years ago in this State. Such accidents are purely the result of carelessness and penuriousness on the part of mine owners. Some legal provisions should be made to secure the families of miners thus sacrificed, some adequate compensation for their losses.

WE are glad to be advised by the Democrats of Philadelphia, so far as expressed by the Executive Committee, that they are in favor of the Centennial movement and urgently desire the co-operation of their Democratic brethren throughout the State. The late municipal election in that city did the business, in the way of sympathy on the part of Democrats throughout the State who perhaps may recover their equinamity before '76, but at the present writing are not happy.

WE are led to think that Capt. Lamarie, of the French steamer Europe is inclined to make a donkey of himself. If, as he claims, in his affidavit, his vessel was not in a disabled and dangerous condition and that there was no necessity for transferring his passengers and crew to the Greece, why did he permit it? Capt. Thomas could not have compelled him to do so, and would certainly not have been anxious to crowd his ship on a stormy sea. It looks very much as though Lamarie was incompetent and cowardly, and is now trying to shift the responsibility of his unseamanlike conduct upon Capt. Thomas, who did him a very great favor, without even the equivalent of ordinary gratitude.

OF the $7,850,000 wasted in the English strikes fom '37 to '61 the men lost $6,765,000 yet strikes continue. It is asserted that 709 furnaces are out of blast in this State, and that by the 1st of July they will nearly all be idle. The National Iron Puddler's Union, claims to have 60,000 members and a full treasury, to withstand a strike. There are also 5,000 miners out of work, and it is feared the Miners National Union will proclaim a general strike. All this disturbs the country, and always results in disaster and loss to the poor. Demagogues have found their way into these combinations and wield a power which has intoxicated them, and is certain to leave the members worse than when they relied upon their individual labor.

MR. KELLOGG of Connecticut made a move in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, which was calculated to save $45,000 worth of Appraisers of Merchandise, by getting rid of them. This is in accordance with civil service reform, of which Committee Mr. Kellogg is a member, who it appears is anxious to develop the principle, but in struggling for this desirable object somebody's darling must be disturbed. That seems to be the case in this city, which has raised a howl from those who are most profuse in lip service about retrenchment and reform, who talk eloquently about economy and the necessity for an honest administration of affairs. If an appraiser of merchandise in this city, at a salary of $3,000 per annum is a necessity, it is all right, but the mercantile community don't believe it. Retrenchment, reform, economy and honesty are all very well, but not for Joseph if you please. Only for Democrats.

"BATTERING RAMS" are very desirable things for Republicans to have. The Republicans in the Pennsylvania Legislature propose to so district Philadelphia that, by the vote of the last election, the Republicans will have twenty-three members and the Democrats six. Is not that a beautiful specimen of fairness? —Nashville Union & American.

Not so beautiful as in the city of Pittsburgh and Alleegheny county, where twenty-three thousand Republican voters will have eighteen representatives and fifteen thousand Democrats none, provided the proposed infamous Radical apportionment bill is passed. Radical legislators are as good at robbing the people of their rights as their money.

THE ARKANSAS WAR.

The sudden breaking out of the chronic war between Baxter and Brooks, as to who shall be Governor of Askansas, possesses no importance, except as indicative of the degeneracy of politics under Radical rule. For two years almost, the question of who was legally elected Governor of Arkansas, have been pending in the State Courts.

On Wednesday Joseph Brooks, the contestant, took a snap judgment against Elisha Baxter, acting Governor. That is to say, Brooks appeared in Court and Baxter did not upon the hearing of a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the Court, which demurrer was overruled, and a judgment of ouster pronounced against Baxter. Of course, Brooks did not let matters rest, and as soon as judgment was rendered, he took the oath of office proceeded to the executive building and tumbled Baxter neck and heels into the street.

Not content with taking possession of the executive office, Brooks' staff seized upon the State Arsenal and the other State institutions, while Baxter took possession of St. John's College where he fortified himself, and, of course, telegraphed to President Grant for assistance. As yet we have not learned what action Grant will take in the premises; but we hardly think he will take a hand in the game. His anxiety to unload the Louisiana freight will not incline him to take on any more cargo of the carpet bag character.

So far as we are able to observe, Brooks has been regular in his proceedings in the court, and his right to the seat is clearly affirmed. As to the real merits of his case we know but little and have nothing to say. A fair election in Arkansas or any other of the carpet-bag States is rather a sentimental affair. The carpet-baggers have never pretended to depend upon the votes of the people for their authority to rule. They simply make up their minds to take possession of the offices and seize them, and hitherto the people seemed powerless to help themselves.

It may be that the decision of Judge McClure ousting Baxter and instating Brooks, is the dawn of a better day for the people of Arkansas and the Southern States generally. At least we hope so. To turn the Radical thieves out of office in Arkansas, cannot but accomplish some measure of reform. It is impossible to find any set of men but who are better than the present Radical officeholders of that plundered State.

CREMATION.

What is to be done with the remains of the Radical Republican party? The modern funeral has become such a costly luxury that it nearly ruins a man to die now-a-days. One advantage of this is that it leads many to insure their lives; as the insurance money is generally sufficient to pay the expense of the funeral, and of the baked meats, too. Cremation, seems to be gaining in public favor, on account of its alleged saving of ceremonies, and cash expenditures. In the case of a single individual, the amount of money saved might not be large; but when millions are annually to die and be buried, or burned, the money item assumes fearful proportions. Even in our own country more than twelve hundred thousand die yearly, and if the cost of disposing of their remains should be only twenty dollars each, it would amount to twenty-four millions a year Some writers estimate the cost very much higher than this; but certainly it is a large sum be it more or less. Now the leaders of the Radical Republican party have always claimed that they had all the decency in their ranks. (True, they have been shedding this decency coat pretty freely of late years). The chances are, therefore, that the cost of an average funeral, from their ranks, is much greater than from the ranks of the Democracy. It is accordingly an object, or it may be, to consider at this present moment, the subject of political cremation: which may be by some regarded as burning before, in preference to burning after burial. One of two things seems inevitable. Either the leaders of the Radical Republican party, or the party itself, must soon be buried or burned out of sight. If the party, then the cost may become a very large item; if only the leaders, the difference to mankind would be trifling, whether they should be burned or buried. Let the newspapers in the East which have the cremation subject under consideration, look into this matter—and give us an opinion as is an opinion.

THE APPORTIONMENT.

The action of the Democratic Senators in refusing to vote for the confirmation of any more of the Governor's appointees until the Radical majority in the Legislature make a fair apportionment is right; and will be sustained by the people.

The Constitution provides that all confirmations shall be made by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected, and that all legislative apportionments shall be made of compact and contiguous territory. The Constitution which the Republicans are trying to violate is on the side of the Democracy and is their justification. The way it is proposed to district the State is an infamous outrage, and when Mr. Rutan says that it meets with the approbation of all parties, he tells a falsehood so scurvy that we wonder that his tongue performed its office. We know that this is strong language, but not half so strong as the case demands.

Any one who has looked at Mr. Rutan's bill can see its injustice and palpable violation of the Constitution. Legislative districts are made in the shape of semi-circles, double triangles, and every other conceivable shape, for the purpose of disfranching Democratic voters. Democratic communities are cut and carved so as to permit the minority to elect Senators and Representatives, while here in Allegheny county, the ingenuity of the party map maker is exhausted to disfranchise 15,000, Democratic voters.

Instead of the fairness attributed to the bill by Mr. Rutan, it is the most infamous attempt at party gerrymander ever made, and could originate only in the jaundiced mind of a party bigot, unfit to hold any office that gave him power for evil over the citizen. It is a monument of infamy to its author, and ought to consign him to oblivion and contempt. Let the Democratic Senators stand solidly against it.

NOT TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

Henry Wilson, formerly U. S. Senator, the gentleman who it may be recollected was elected Vice President, wrote a letter to President Grant in 1870—published the other day in the Boston Globe, giving him some political advice, and throwing out cautionary signals, endeavoring to prevent Grant from pursuing Motley and Sumner, on the general ground that it would injure the party—the great Republican party, and hurt Grant. He even went so far as to tell Grant, that if he struck Motley and Sumner, he, Wilson, would consider himself struck; but it was all in vain; Grant and his other advisers, interested in the deity St. Domingo business, forged ahead their own way, and paid no attention whatever to the decencies of public life. Henry Wilson said, very truly, that the President of the United States could afford to be magnanimous and forgiving; overlooking, however, the stubborn fact that a man must be really great before he can be magnanimous. A small man may forgive; but Grant is not even large enough for forgiveness of personal opposition to his grasping attempts at money-making. Magnanimity, is no portion of the stock in trade of the Radical leaders. Not one of them is up to that high mark; at least this would seem to be true, if men are to be judged by their actions. Our heading has reference more particularly to the closing sentences of Vice President Wilson's letter. He says "I want to see the President and Congress in harmony, and the Republican party united and victorious. To accomplish this, we must all be just, charitable and forgiving." Precisely. Any party that is just, charitable and forgiving, may be, and will be harmonious, and should be victorious; but because the Radical party has been and is unjust, uncharitable and unforgiving, it cannot longer be harmonious, and it must fall; as every house divided against itself must fall.

The Radical President and Congress can never more be in harmony; because the ambitious leading members can never more harmonize upon great political questions—especially upon the greatest of all—according to Radical ideas, namely, the succession to the rulership of the people. Grant is gone. Nothing whatever that he can possibly do can bring the antagonizing Republican elements together, for him. Nothing that he can do, or leave undone, can harmonize those elements on Butler, or Dawes, or Hoar, or Morton, or Cameron, or Blaine, or Conkling, or any other aspirant. Meanwhile, the people cannot but note this thing; that Congress is doing nothing for them; that the whole object of members is to look after their own interests, and let the devil take the hindmost; so the people are now arranging the succession, to suit themselves; and the probability is since it is plain, as Vice President Wilson must admit, that harmony in the Radical Republican ranks is a thing not to be accomplished, that it must be sought and found in the general support of Democratic principles, and honest, economical government, with an honest man at the head.

"AWAY WITH OUR MERCENARY POLITICAL LEADERS."

One after another the pet schemes of the Radical leaders in Washington fall before the verdict of popular judgment, and one after another will those leaders be consigned to the position where they belong, as real enemies of the people, not fit to manage their affairs. It is useless to recapitulate the items, when it is clearly understood that they all arise from two things; namely, the utter absence of principle from the breasts of the politicians who have been and are now controlling us politically, and their insatiable greed of personal gain. To these, have been sacrificed, not merely hundreds of millions of the people's hard earnings; but a horrible demoralization of office holders which is well nigh incredible has followed.

The remedy is so plain that no man need err. There can be but one remedy, and that is the substitution of honest representatives and men in office to do the people's bidding; through whom, and by whom only, can the system of recklessness which now reigns triumphant be destroyed, and our country redeemed from the stain which rests upon her.

The people are moving to do this very thing. They may not everywhere take precisely the same steps, or go through the same routine; but the handwriting on the wall is so clearly defined, that it can be read from afar, and its meaning is the same from Maine to Louisiana, and from New York to California. It means, that when the American people clearly see that their rulers are rascals, they will put them out at the very first opportunity.

We should all be thankful that it is an impossibility to hold a great political party in the United States in support of systematic wrong-doing. Any party which for a length of time supports unscrupulous and designing leaders, must justly suffer opprobium, if not ruin. Such has been the condition of the Republican party, long enough. It has done we hope nearly all the evil that it will be allowed to do. The leaders have been as ingenious as unscrupulous in their efforts to make their personal rule perpetual. To this end they have stopped at nothing; and to this end they have winked at and encouraged nearly every crime that mercenary desires so surely leads to in a government of the people, when a few must necessarily be trusted with the interests of the many. The Republican party hoisted to the Presidential chair a low bribe-taker; and the same man, promising that he would act for the good of the people, straightway, from the very start, proceeded to act so as to line his own pockets with plenty of cash, and to put his personal relations and friends in offices of trust and profit, altogether regardless of the good of the people, and greatly to their injury. His henchmen, in the Senate, House and Cabinet, sustained him in this personal action, because it corresponded exactly with their own ideas of a central government, under which alone they imagined that their outrages could be continued. True they made a mistake in the salary grab business. It was only rather barefaced, that's all. The St. Domingo grab was also a failure; but but if President Grant could have had his way, he would have made an elegant speculation out of it. For standing in the way of this mercenary endeavor of the President, Senator Sumner was kicked out of the chair of Foreign relations, and *Cameron* put in his place. Look on this picture; and on this. Cameron, who when he went into the U. S. Senate, was the cynosure of all eyes—the great, the distinguished purchaser of place. Why Simon Cameron is a baby, now, in the business which has since become the property of the Republican party—the business of bargains and sales, and political corruption of every sort. Men who stood higher than even Cameron stood, have taken it up; and they have gone on till they have exposed too much of themselves to the general gaze. Now the people are literally "after them," and the signs of the times are, that all men of ordinary sense perceive that if the Republican party is not dead, it had better die; that it is better to give up such a party, than to sacrifice the country upon its unhallowed altar. Away with the mercenary political leaders, is the cry that is coming up from every quarter. It was time that this cry should arise. Centralizing the government, was the ingenious last resort of the old Republican hacks. "Let us make Washington so grand, that it will be impossible ever to remove the seat of government. No matter what it costs, the more the better; but since so much is to be expended let us," said the leaders "see to it that we and our friends get our little percentage, as it comes from the pockets of the dear people." Hence Boss Shepherd. Its mush-room growth, looms up before mankind—like Tweed in New York. Hence the grand "Cheap Transportation Committee"—appointed at the last session, to ramble around. Hence the amalgamation of Butler and Grant, like Cherry and Fair Star; birds of a feather.

Let the people be thankful, that throughout all this wild excitement, this—enormous public stealing, and gross demoralization—Republican Rings piled on Republican Rings everywhere, one party at least has remained faithful to its trust, and has never ceased to raise its voice and to give its votes against the vile system sought to be fastened upon our country. The Democratic party, a party of honest principles, has remained true to those principles; and to-day, as heretofore, stands ready to condemn the wrong and vindicate the right.

THE CAUSE OF PANICS.

Elswhere in this issue we publish an extract from a speech of Senator Thurman on the subject of the currency, delivered in the Senate during the discussion of the inflation measure. His entire speech is replete with logical arguments in favor of a solid currency,—one that is not liable to depression or promotive of wild speculation. Had such arguments been heeded, it would have been better for the country in the future.

The fanciful relief to be gained by an increase in the volume of the currency which decreases the purchasing power of the money representative, cannot possibly prove any benefit to the people, but will intensify their distress when the final day for a sound currency comes round, as it must sooner or later. We commend Senator Thurman's arguments and illustrations to the reader, for this currency fight between laboring men and the speculators will all have to be fought over again at the polls, at no distant day. It may be kept out of the issue for a year yet, but certainly not longer.

POOR DAWES! He was a lamb prepared for the slaughter. His Radical opponents even refused with contempt to buy his withdrawal with a complimentary resolution. He stayed in until the last, and was most unmercifully whipped. Only Judge Curtis and the poet Whittier had reliable and unwavering friends.

WILLIAM B. WASHBURN, elected Senator on Friday last, to succeed Sumner, was born at Winchendon, Massachusetts, January 31, 1820; graduated at Yale College; has been a manufacturer and interested in banking; was a member of the Massachusetts State Senate in 1850, and a member of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1854; was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses, from the Ninth district of Massachusetts, and served as chairman of the Committee on Claims; resigned his seat as a member of the Forty-second Congress January 1, 1872, having been elected Governor of Massachusetts in November previously; was re-elected Governor in 1872 and 1873, defeating Butler for the Radical nomination both times.

A WASHINGTON telegram says that the President explained his views at length upon the finance question, but what they are cannot be ascertained. His views are hard to understand.

"A TIRED-OUT REPUBLICAN" writes to the New York Evening Post about the new ten-cent bill and calls attention to the fact that "there is no promise to pay in the instrument. It asks no question, and tells no lies. It merely says "ten cents," and you can put any construction on the intimation which your imagination dictates. The government is not responsible. The reverse side of this greenback defines the character of the instrument. It is a contract payable in fungibles or services Stripped of its verbosity, it provides that the United States of America will transport two and a half ounces of mail matter from your office to your house, or permit you to draw five checks without molestation or "Jayning." (I flatter myself that the use of Jayne, as a verb, is original.) It is not redeemable even in nickels." He concludes:

Instead of the old-fashioned and mendacious statement of "The United States will pay the bearer ten dollars," let the bill merely imply "Ten Dollars," and be done with it. Instead of the huge cartoon on the back of ten-dollar bill, adopt the truthful certificate on the humbler X-cent note. In the middle of the reverse, in the same green disk, express the real contract: "This note is exchangeable for a consulship when presented in sums of one thousand dollars, or for a land grant contract, or for an office when presented in sums satisfactory to the representatives of the people of the United States in Congress assembled."

EX-GOV. CURTIN has been spending several months in the Southern States, for the purpose of recruiting his health, and is now journeying through the Western cities. At every turn he seems to be beset with newspaper reporters, anxious to obtain his views on current events. At St. Louis a reporter of the Times had a long conversation with him, and obtained from him some intesesting observation on the condition of the Southern States. He expressed himself as greatly distressed at the lamentable situation in Louisiana and South Carolina, and was convinced that, so soon as the north became fully informed of affairs there, a reaction would take place in favor of those oppressed States. He told a reporter of the Chicago Times that he was astonished at the marvelous growth of that city, and, then, alluding again to the condition of the South, he said: "I don't know what can be done for the South. It's life is gone. It seems hopelessly ruined. One sees little but wastes in the country, empty habitations and stores in the cities, and hears nothing but the refrain, 'Debts, debts, debts.' A nightmare broods over the whole South, and the people cannot shake it off."

THE Philadelphia Ledger speaks of the infamous Sanborn contract enacted as "a law which, under its peculiar administration, throw the door wide open to knavery, extortion, threatening, bullyism, spies, informers, black mail, opression, and robbery of the business men of the country." It adds:

Looking at its history and operation, both public and private, as they are being developed now, the public will be able to appreciate the opposition that was made to it by Messrs. Garfield, Randall, Hale and Niblack, and will fully agree with Mr. Hale that, "in its inception," the law was "whole, radically and wickedly wrong." The thanks of the public are due to the Committee of Ways and Means of the House for the exposures they are wringing from the conspirators, and they hope that the investigation will not be concluded until every guilty participant in the plot, high and low, in office and out of office, is brought to the bar of public judgment.

THE United States Industrial Union in session at Rochester, N. Y., enters the following protest against inflation:

Resolved, That the Industrial Congress of the United States, representing the producing classes, hereby issue this protest against the expansion of the currency issued by and through the manipulation of the national banking system, believing to be the robber of labor and the sum of all villanies.

Resolved, That we demand the issue of a national circulating medium by the Government directly to the people, the same to be a legal tender for all debts, public or private based on the faith and resources of the country, without the intervention of the so-called national banks

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the presiding officer of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representives.

THE Raleigh News charges that the Republican party came into power in North Carolina making all sorts of promises of good in general and education in particular, and that it did nothing but bankrupt the State and squander the school fund in the process of so doing. The News add that "a Conservative Democratic Legislature was elected, and it has reduced the taxes on the people and the expenses of the State Government in every proper and possible way, and made as liberal provision for the instruction of our children as the effect of Radical extravagance would allow them."

THE Boston Journal (Rep.) has the following:

There are indications at Washington that President Grant, in accordance with the demands of the Republican party, proposes a reorganization of the Cabinet. President Grant must see that it is largely in his power to say how the next Congressional elections shall go, and whether the last two years of his administration shall be spent with a concurring or an antagonistic majority in the House of Representatives. Continue the present state of things, and what assurance have we that the example of New Hampshire and Connecticut will not be followed, till the Republican control of the House is lost.

"THE real objection to paper money," remarks a writer in the Boston Transcript, "is that the man don't live who can tell, April 1, what a dollar of it will buy on the first of May. Money is good as a purchasing power, and for nothing else. I shall consume as much flour next month as now. But if I contract now to do something for a price next month, and it turns out that the price will then buy but half as much flour as now, I have been cheated out of half my month's work by the blessed dispensation of an elastic currency."

THE Mississippi legislature has passed a law providing that no person should be licensed to sell liquor without first securing the signatures of more than one-half of the men over twenty-one years of age, and of women over eighteen years of age, in the township or municipal corporation where he proposes to open his bar, requesting that such license be granted.

IN some parts of Georgia land is rapidly declining in price, if we may judge from occasional reports. In Houston county a plantation of 2,130 acres of oak and hickory lands was sold before the war for $25,000. Four years ago it was sold for $12,000, and about two weeks ago it was sold by auction for $2,129—less than a dollar an acre.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, who may be remembered as having been connected with Credit Mobilier and a check for $1,200, has declined to be a candidate for Congress before being asked.

THE Democracy of Indiana county have elected R. H. McCormick, Esq., Senatorial, and Jos. M. Thompson and Wm. Maher, Representative delegates to State Convention.

"THE HANDWRITING."

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN THE NEW JERSEY TOWN AND CITY ELECTIONS.

Returns of the Jersey City charter election show overwhelming Democratic gains. Henry Traphagen's majority for Mayor will reach 2,000, which, with one or two exceptions, is the largest majority ever given in the city. The Democrats elected 6 Aldermen and 5 members of the Board of Education, and have secured a large working majority in the Board of Chosen Freeholders. The Democrats made a gain of 5 Aldermen, and the next Board will stand 8 Democrats and 4 Republicans, the latter holding over from last year. In the Board of Education the Democrats gained 4 members, and as four Republicans and 2 Democrats hold over, the Board will be composed of 7 Democrats and 5 Republicans. This is the first time in four years that the Democrats have had control of the Boards of Aldermen and Education, and the first time in two years that they have had a majority in the Board of Freeholders.

In Hoboken the Democrats elected a Mayor, City Clerk, Treasurer, Recorder, Water Registrar, Water Commissioner, Assessor, 7 Aldermen, and three Freeholders.

In Bayonne a large majority of the Councilmen, Freeholders, and other officials are Democrats.

In Harrison the Democrats elected 3 Aldermen and the Republicans 1. The remaining town officers are Democrats with the exception of the Postmaster.

The first charter election in Belleville resulted in a victory for the Democrats. Hugh Holmes was elected Mayor by a large majority.

SOUND TALK.

Judge Hoar, Grant's first Attorney General in a recent speech in the House, made the following pointed remarks on the currency question.

"I believe, Mr. Speaker, that you may just as well talk about making more time as of making money, unless you give it substantial value. We had the other day a misprint in a bill by which it was made to read the 32d January, and it was amended by making it the 31st. And it seems to me that more time is very much needed by the people of this country; that this House has hardly time to transact its business; and that Congress should be enabled to add a few days to its year by legislation. And if Congress should do so, as when the new style was substituted for the old there were some ten days dropped, I suppose the Secretary of the Treasury would bring forward those days, which he would be pleased to call his reserve, and add them to the number of days in the year.

"I tell my friends on the other side of the house that the Democratic party of this country—I was trained a whig, but I became converted later in life to the soundness of their financial theories—I tell them that they will, if they find a part of their representatives on this floor betraying the old Democratic faith, be crying out for one hour of Andrew Jackson. I ask my Republican friends and associates. Are you prepared to go to the country again upon a record which shows that you have not kept and have repudiated the solemn pledge of your party? Is this House, as a part of the American legislature, willing to put upon itself the stigma of repudiating the pledged public faith?

Mr. Speaker, the first act signed by the present occupant of the executive chair pledged the faith of this nation to the holders of its promises that measures should be taken for redeeming those promises in gold at the earliest practicable period. Both political parties have promised it again and again to the people who sent us as their representatives here. Every man on this floor knows that to add in any from to our currency irredeemable paper or paper for the redemption of which no provision has been made postpones and puts off the day of keeping sacred pledge of the public faith. We on this side of the House and the people whom we represent have elected to the office of President of the United States upon this basis the present incumbent. We have past that act, the first which received his signature, pledging the United States to its creditors to redeem at the earliest practicable period their promises to dollars. He has in every message that he has sent to Congress given in his full adhesion to those acts. Are you going—Mr. Speaker, is this house going—to send him up a bill to sign, by singing which he is to abandon, renounce and break every pledge which his party and which the people of the country have required of him? Are we going to break that pledge for ourselves?"

THE CAUSE OF PANICS.

THE WAY TO PREVENT THEM—THE PEOPLE WANT A RELIABLE CIRCULATING MEDIUM—SENATOR THURMAN ON THE FINANCES.

But Mr. President, there is a very great mistake in supposing that the currency of the country is one of the chief reasons or causes of a panic. The reason of this error is that those who think so have not taken into account the great, I might say the radical, change in English and American banking that has taken place within the last forty years. Forty years ago the chief source of profit of a bank was its circulating notes. That is so no longer anywhere in Great Britain or in the United States. The chief source of profit of a bank is now its deposits, and not its circulating medium; and the amount of the deposits, held by banks and bankers in the United States is perhaps fourfold the whole amount of the circulating medium in the United States, taking all the banks, together—national banks, savings banks, private banks—In short all institutions and men who receive money on deposit. It perhaps if not too much to say that the deposit exceed by fourfold the amount of the paper circulation of the country; and this peculiarity is a thing that has grown up within forty years. It commenced in Great Britain. Take the Bank of Dundee, now the Royal Bank of Scotland, as an illustration. It did business from 1763 until 1792 without receiving deposits. Its whole profit was on its circulation and what little dealing it did in exchange. In 1794 its deposits were only £18,809; and in 1864 they were £684,898 and I have no doubt that at this time they are far in excess of that amount.

But how is it with the banks of England. It will take, for illustration, the Bank of England and the London joint-stock bank. The deposits of the Bank of England and of the London joint-stock banks amount to £120,000,000, or $600,000,000, while the circulation being confined to the Bank of England alone is only £33,288,640, and of those £33,288,640, in circulation, £18,288,640 are based upon an equal amount of bullion in the vaults of the bank. So that the deposits in London are four and one-half times the amount of the circulation. Well, sir, go to Switzerland. The notes issued by all their banks amount to £761,000, while their deposits are £4,709,000. So the deposits are six times as much as the circulation in the Swiss Republic.

How is it with our own national banks and now I am not taking the deposits of any other than national banks; no savings-banks no State banks, no joint-stock banks no private banks, but simply the deposits of our own national banks—and what proportion do they bear to the circulation of those banks? The deposits of our national banks are $638,613,000; while their circulation outstanding is only $339,000,000. So that their indebtedness to depositors is nearly twice as great as the amount of their circulation; and when we add what they owe to others than depositors and holders of their notes, we find that their circulating notes do not constitute one-third of their indebtedness.

Does not everybody see, then, that panics are not produced, as they formerly were, by a fear that a bank will not redeem its notes? Did anybody last September make a run on a national bank because he was fearful that the bank would not redeem its notes? No, sir. On the contrary, it has often been said, and I think my friend from Indiana has said it here, that our currency was so good that it helped to produce the panic, because people hoarded it. That is what was said, and that is what was true to some extent. The people did hoard it. Instead of running to a national bank with its notes and demanding redemption, the people went to it and drew the notes out and put them in their own pockets, rather than leave them on deposit in the bank. They were fearful they would not get the notes of that very same institution, and therefore, instead of leaving them on deposit, they went and took them out, and put them in their own pockets. This was for several weeks, and proved that the fear was not that the notes would not be redeemed, but that the depositors would not be paid.

This, then, was no panic created by a distrust in the currency of the country. It was a panic produced by the belief that certain institutions were unable to pay their debts. That is the truth of it. It was because the people knew that certain institutions were embarked in hazardous enterprises, and were most probably insolvent, if not bankrupt. It was the fear that these men would never pay in anything at all that produced a run upon them, and that distrust becoming general brought about the panic of September last, and caused a run on nearly all the moneyed institutions of the country, the solven as well as the insolvent.

Now, Mr. President, in view of these facts, I never could have been guilty of the absurdity of saying that at a time when there was no effort being made to resume specie payments; in a vacation of Congress when no legislation could take place, I never could have been guilty of the absurdity of saying that the panic was the result of any such attempt. Nor could I do it in the light of legislation; for what single act of legislation, I crave to know, has taken place since I have held a seat on this floor that looks toward a resumption of specie payments? If there is any, I have failed to see it. You have increased the irredeemable paper currency of this country $54,000,000 since I have sat here; but certainly no one will claim that that was a measure which looked toward a resumption of specie payments. Its tendency was exactly the opposite; and now, at this day, instead of taking any step that looks even ultimately toward the resumption of specie payments, we are asked to embark on an unknown and illimitable sea of irredeemable paper money now and forever

THE PRESIDENT NOT A HABITUAL DRUNKARD.

[From the Capital.]

We meet the President almost daily as we pass the Executive Mansion going to and from our office, and while his countenance is not that of a teetotal Jonadab or Dashaway in good standing, there is nothing in his manner to indicate the frighful excess with which he is charged. He looks to us like a bon vivant who puts himself outside of a bottle or so at dinner, and retires at night in a happy state of elevation that is as far from sobriety as it is from drunkenness.

FINANCIAL.

The President on the Situation.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The committee appointed to present to the President a petition signed by about twenty-five hundred bankers, capitalists and merchants of New York, asking him to veto the Senate finance bill, or any other bill tending to inflate the currency, discharged their mission to-day. Cyrus W. Field presented the petition. A. A. Low, in his address, said they wanted a veto to avert what they regarded as the most disastrous blow to the credit of the country, and was followed by S. S. Chittenden.

The President, in reply, said he had watched the progress of the bill through Congress with more interest than he had any other measure before that body. Since he had been President, he had at all times been entirely free in expression of his views and was always opposed to expansion without redemption and in favor of free banking accompanied with such legislation as would carry out the pledges of Congress and the party in the direction of the resumption of specie payments, but he had to look at this matter a little different from the views of this committee.

The President continued: The Chairman of a similar committee from Boston called on him yesterday. If he ever could be in favor of inflation it would be from the effects of such arguments as that gentleman advanced against it, but that position was unlike one of this committee from New York. The gentleman from Boston, in behalf of those whom he represented, started out with the condemnation of what he (the President) had always believed to be right, speaking as if he were wrong. They opposed the purchase of United States bonds with a surplus from the United States treasury.

If he had acted as the Boston Committee wished him to do, he would have kept such a surplus in the Treasury until there was not a greenback in circulation. The argument was used in the Boston memorial that the issue of greenbacks was of doubtful legality, and was to be deplored, and had to be sustained by a bare majority of one in the Supreme Court, as a war measure. In conclusion, the President reported that his views on this question were well known to be against inflation, and opposed to the breaking away from the redemption of pledges.

The aggregate of wheat, corn, oats, barley and rye raised in Nebraska in 1873 amounted to 9,019,380 bushels.

THE QUERY.

Site the sphinx beside me daily,
Whether I be sad or gayly
Live my life. "Attend," she cries—
Looks me through with solemn eyes:
"Thou must answer, answer this:
What the sum of woe and bliss:
"What is life!

In all gladness, through all pain,
Whether peace or passion reign,
Turn my thoughts to things of earth
Or to themes of heavenly birth,
Still I hear that undertone,
Like the ocean's distant moan,
"What is life!

Once I thought that I might trance her
Into silence by an answer;
Thought that I could find the reason,
I could measure time and season,
I could sound the depths she stirred,
I could compass with a word
What is life!

Youthful, vain, and fond delusion!
Now I turn from light intrusion
On the secret that she keeps
Close within her stony lips,
Which but open to their task,
No'er to answer, only ask,
"What is life!

Hark! she whisper, "Thou shalt die
If thou givest no reply."
Once with shuddering and with pain
Flashed her words through every vein!
Now I wait the parting breath,
When shall answer friendly Death
What is life!

MIGRATION OF BIRDS.

A recent article in the Hartford Times says:

How do these robins and the swallows, and the other migrating birds, contrive to make, unobserved, their long journey north and south? Who sees them arrive? Who has ever seen them depart?

They have a time to go and a time to depart; and they move all together. We find them with us, some bright and cheery morning in the latter half of March or early in April. We may feel sure they were not here the preceding morning. When did they come? Who saw them arrive?

A friend who has carefully studied this problem, gives us his slow but very decided conclusion. It is this: Our migrating birds chiefly go and come in the night.

His observation has led him also to the belief that this annual migration, north and south, is due less to "instinct" than to instruction, and a sort of tradition, actually imparted to the hosts of young birds by the older ones. He has reached the conclusion that the young ones, born and brought up here in the north, would not know by instinct that a long and dreadful season of deadly cold, with drifting snows and fearful storms, was coming from which all sensible birds must flee, and seek in more genial latitudes their winter home. In proof of this he cites the case of these robins who remain with us over winter. These, he says are invariably young robins hatched the preceding June—never old ones, who had been here before the previous winter. This can be ascertained chiefly by their size, but partly by other indications and appearances, such as every vagrant country school boy is familiar with. To confirm his view our friend points to the large gatherings of young birds in latter September or early October, evidently brought together by the old ones, who fly along the whole line, eagerly chattering something to which the youngsters evidently listen, and which their observer believes to be a warning not to widely part company with the older ones, but to be on hand and keep them company, when, at a time [illegible] hand, they must all leave for a southern clime. Some young birds [illegible] either do not heed this wise warning, or miss the great company when they start—which is always, he, says, in the night. One finds there unlucky stragglers, hiding as best they may, among the sheltering thickets in January and February—maintaining a precarious and doubtless a suffering existence by eatiny the cedar berries. These unhappy stragglers, left behind to endure the rigors of a northern winter, did not heed the traditionary warning which is preserved by the older birds and handed down from generation to generation.

A seeming confirmation of this theory is found in Mrs. Phaxter's book "Life on the Isle of Shoals." She says:

"Sometimes in autumn, always in spring, when birds are migrating, they are destroyed in such quantities by this means that it is painful to reflect upon. The keeper at the Island, three years ago, told me that he picked up three hundred and seventy-five in one morning at the foot of the light house, all dead. They fly with such force against the glass that their beaks are often splintered. The keeper said he found the destruction greatest in hazy weather, and he thought they struck a ray at a great distance and followed it up. Many a May morning have I wandered about the rock at the foot of the tower, mourning over a little apron brimfull of sparrows, swallows, thrushes, robins, fire-winged blackbirds, many-colored warblers and flycatchers, beautifully-colored yellowbrds, nutcatchers, catoirds, even the purple finch and scarlet tanager and golden oriole, and many more besides—enough to break the heart of a child to think of! Once a great eagle flew against the glass. That was before I lived there; but after we came two gulls cracked one of the large, clear panes one stormy night."

LIFE IN ST. PETERSBURG.

A correspondent of a Rochester paper writes as follows from the Russian Capital; There are over sixty "proswicks" or fete days in the year on which no one will work. Sunday is less cared for though generally no work is done on that day. Drunkenness is more common than in any country in the world. Common people drink all the "booka" they can get. Their food is a black, sour rye bread, and cabbage soup mostly.

But they are a good-natured, laughable race of beings. There is but little social life here, though, in fact, not much visiting, as we do it evenings. So much social intercourse comes from our schools and religious affinities, which are entirely lacking in this country, that it makes the difference very marked to an American. The French language is almost as much used as the Russian; more so, in fact, in the higher circles. Most of the Government officers speak English also, and more than half the Russians I meet.

All the young ladies speak it, as they all have English governesses. English and American books are in all first-class libraries, Russia having but comparatively little literature of her own. Law and order here are as much respected as with us. While the Emperor appoints everything and everybody, and can do exactly as he likes, still he governs by and through law. The knout is long since abolished, and a trial by jury is regular and safe. It is no heathen country by a long ways, but the Greek or Orthodox Church is strict in its discipline and thorough in its organization.

Divorce is almost impossible. Prisons are few. Capital punishment is unknown except for attempts on the Emperor's life. All convicts are sent to Siberia, the worst to work in the mines and the others on the land. Their families can go with them if they like, so that country is now full of pretty good people of this kind. This nation is growing rapidly in all the directions of national greatness. Education is being pushed slowly but steadily. Most of the people I see can already read and write. But the rich being so rich, and the poor so very poor, makes progress very slow. The police regulations are perfect, though people drive through the streets as fast as ever they can go. Those on foot have no rights which the carriages are bound to respect.

Handsome black Tartar horses go past one like the wind, with little light harness, no blinders, and low, light sleighs, or sledges, as they call them. Nobody goes out a minute here without being fully wraped up in fur, and no one sits a minute in the house with them on. In the halls are servants to take off and care for these wrappers. In this way they never appear to take cold. In no other way could they live in this changeable climate. Not one of us had a cold this winter. So all the stories about being so bad a climate appear to us to be a humbug. But great care is necessary, and that everybody takes of himself. So in this way we get along, and on the whole, find the climate not bad.

CRIME IN HIGH LIFE.

[Paris Figaro.]

The Countess Della Torre, the descendant of an old and powerful Florentine family, and the widow of Count Della Torre, former Ambassador of Victor Emanuel at the Vatican, appeared before the Ninth Chamber the day before yesterday to answer a charge of swindling.

The Countess has been, it would appear from the accusation, a person of easy morality both before and since her widowhood. Her life has been a mysterious existence of love and political intrigue. She was brought up in England, where she was taught to write and speak several languages, and where she became acquainted with many political characters.

In 1869 she could be seen on the public drive at Florence surrounded by the most fashionable young men of the city, and receiving the friends of M. Crispi, the leader of the Left in the Italian Parliament. At this time she was wont to give orders for flowers and mosaics to M. Baihaut, whom she forgot to pay.

In 1870, during the siege of Paris, she was living at Versailles, where she was very intimate with a Prussian officer. In the spring of that year Madame Della Torre was dismissed from the Hotel Splendide and the Hotel de Bristol, after having run up bills, which she failed to pay. She ordered 13,000 francs' worth of lingerie at the shop of M. Doucet. M. Albinet, a jeweler in the rue de Choiseul, suspected her of having stolen from him a ring worth 150 francs.

In 1873, Madame Della Torre was condemned to prison for three days by the police court, for an impropriety. In June last the Countess rented the furnished [illegible] Lesuer, and 300 francs a months and established herself thereon with fifteen dogs and seventeen cats. Her only resources apparently, were derived from a sum of 130 francs a month received from Italy. By stating her income as much larger, and making a skillful use of her name and title, she obtained a large credit. The complaint against her was made by nine tradesmen whom she had deceived.

At the trial, Madame Della Torre asserted that she had some means in Italy, and produced papers to show that she had influential relations with many persons of her family. She denied that she had any intention to defraud her creditors.

After hearing M. Mariage for the prosecution, and M. Mont du Taigny for the accused, the court sentenced the Countess Della Torre to one years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 500 francs.

NEARLY COMPLETED.

A Washington correspondent writes to a Boston paper: "The future residence of the English Legation in Washington is fast approaching completion and promises to be the most substantiaily elegant house in the city. It will include under the one roof the offices of the English Legation, a ballroom, rooms en suite for the family, and rooms fitted up with a view to the possible entertainment somewhere in the dim future of some of the "royal family." Lady Thornton, who presides over the household of the Embassy, is the daughter of an English clergyman. She is tall, slender and not very handsome, nor is she very popular in Washington society, which may be taken as an evidence that she is possibly too good an English mother to suit the ideas of the gay world, to which she gives but little time, devoting an immense deal to her family. The children are fine, hearty-looking English lassies, and dress with the most extreme simplicity—a simplicity in startling contrast with the elegant school dressing in which the pupils of the two fashionable French schools in the city indulge, wearing velvet underskirts and overdresses. Paris embroidered suits, with lockets and chains and rings innumerable, and their poor, silly little heads so full of dress and dance and beaux, and vanities of all kinds as to leave but precious little room for even the three R's—reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic."

THE WAY THEY DO IT IN CALIFORNIA.

A baulky horse is understood to be an animal which, when harnessed, refuses to start. Various expedients, many of them cruel, are resorted to in order to overcome such obstinacy, and it may, therefore, be well enough to please note the California method. It is to put a rope under the horse's body, behind his fore legs, and to let two men, one at each end, draw the rope backwards and forwards, as if "sawing," at the legs. It must not be done too roughly, but still with force sufficient. The animal, to escape something he does not understand, will soon move a few steps, and, after a lengthened but quiet application of such a "persuasive" process will not fail to move on. Repeated applications will work a thorough cure.

HOMAGE.

White daisies on the meadow green
Present thy beauteous form to me:
Peaceful and joyful these are seen,
And peace and joy encompass thee.
I watch them where they dance and shine
And love them—for their beauty's thine.

Red roses o'er the woodland brook
Remember me thy lovely face:
So blushing and so fresh its look,
So wild and shy its radiant grace.
I kiss them in their coy retreat,
And think of lips more soft and sweet.

Gold arrows of the merry morn
Shot swiftly over eastern seas,
Gold tassels of the bending corn
That ripple in the August breeze,
Thy wandering smile, thy glorous hair,
And all thy power and state declare.

White, red, and gold—the awful crown
Of virture and of beauty too!
From what a height those eyes look down
On him who proudly dares to sue.
Yet, free from self as God from sin
Is love that loves nor asks to win.

Let me but love thee in the flower,
The waving grass, the dancing wave,
The fragrant pomp of garden bower,
The violet on the nameless grave,
Sweet dreams by night, sweet thoughts by day,
And time shall tire ere love decay.

Let me but love thee in the glow
When morning on the ocean shines,
Or in the mighty winds that blow,
Snow-laden through the mountain pines—
In all that's fair, or grand, or dread—
And all shall die ere love be dead.
—William Winter, in The Galaxy for May.

AN AERIAL EXPLOSION.

[Alta California, April 5.]

Captain G. Barbier made the second ascension with his silk balloon Le Secours yesterday afternoon from Woodward's Gardens. At half past three o'clock everything was in readiness, and the passengers took their seats in the car. They were Miss Maria Gaugain, Miss Alice Burrington (sixteen years of age, daughter of A. C. Burrington), August Buislay, William Marriott, Joseph Irwin, H. Guisoulaphe, and the aeronant, G. Barbier. One false start was made, and at seventeen minutes to four o'clock Barbier gave his command. "All hands let go!" and the balloon shot up like a rocket, and continued quickly on its course across the city to Hunter's Point, rising to a height of 1,600 feet, going in a southerly direction, and then turning round skimmed across the bay, being at a point opposite San Leandro in twenty-one minutes after starting from the gardens. A carrier pigeon was here let out of the basket with a despatch, stating that a pleasant trip had been enjoyed, and closing, "Tell our friends we died happy." The pigeon swung around, and then dropped into the water. Thirty minutes after leaving the gardens the excursionists were inland about ten miles west of Alameda. Some cuss in Alameda tried his aim and fired a shot at the balloon. The sound was distinctly heard by all in the car. In Alameda, Barbier, against the protests of Buislay, opened the valve when the car was within 250 feet of the ground. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the balloon was going at the rate of a mile a minute. Buislay said it would not be safe to land, and protested so strongly against it that four bags of ballast were thrown out, and the balloon rose 700 feet, skimmed along, and passed over Alameda. Thirty-eight minutes from the time of starting the anchor was dropped, with 100 feet of rope, being at the time about two miles directly east from San Leandro. The anchor dragged on a fence, which was broken to pieces and then caught on a shanty occupied by Murillo, on the Estudillo Ranch, the windows and sashes of the house being torn out. The rope, one and a quarter inches thick, broke next, and the balloon bounded up suddenly a distance of 400 feet. Mr. Irwin heard a quick snap and a tear and on looking up discovered a large opening in the balloon, and the verdict was promptly announced that "the balloon has burst." Orders were then given for all hands to get to the bottom of the basket as close as possible. The car came down slanting with terrible velocity, struck the ground heavily, and capsized. The wind again sent the balloon up, and the seven occupants, huddled together underneath the basket with ropes and sand bags, were dragged for 300 yards, rolling on top of each other, and being squeezed and jammed as though they were sardines and utterly helpless. The balloon at this time was in the grounds of the County Hospital at San Leandro. The lives of the seven excursionists were saved by the timely arrival of parties in the hospital, who ran to their rescue, caught the car, turned it over, cut it from the balloon, and extricated the occupants. Mr. Irwin was the first to be helped out, and he in turn helped Buislay, whose arm was caught in one of the rings attached to the car. Miss Gaugain was the last one out, being the undermost. Mr. Barbier could not walk, and had to be carried into the hospital. At first it was reported that he had his left leg broken, but later reports received state that he has only sprained his leg; he has also some bruises about his body. Mr. Marriott sustained cuts on the head and the right ear. Mr. Buislay received slight bruises on one of his arms. Miss Burrington received scratches on her left cheek. Mr. Irwin has two bad scratches on his face and some of his teeth knocked out. Miss Gaugain escaped uninjured.

A PRINCESS'S PARADISE.

A St. Petersburg correspondent writes to the London Times:

The apartments which the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh occupied in the Winter Palace during their stay in St. Petersburg look out on the Neva, and perhaps your readers will be interested in a short description of the very luxurious and beautiful rooms. After crossing many saloons and passing many pairs of doorway sentinels, infantry of the First Division with fixed bayonets, and Don Cossacks with drawn swords, you enter first the Duchess of Edinburgh's reception-room an exquisite chamber in gold and malachite, which was occupied by the late Empress. Here, placed on a table in a handsome ormolu stand, is the wedding cake, of British baking, I believe, a tall and beautiful confection of many stories, wreathed with white flowers and hung with white silk banners. The columns of this room are veneered with fine malachite, and at one side an immense malachite vase is exalted above a thicket of greenery, starred with camellia blossoms and bordered round with hyacinths. A little drawing-room beyond is hung with gray silk, and the air is faint and sweet with the warm scent of flowers arranged in the windows which command the river view. Passing a "raspberry room," all in crimson satin, and with a fine Murillo on the walls, you enter the Duchess of Edinburgh's boudoir, a paradise of costly and artistic luxury. Fine pictures by old masters hang on the walls, creeping plants of delicate green climb over a trellis-work of carved wood and a marble Vesta half hides her loveliness in a bower of ferns. The furniture of the writing-table is malachite, and set thereon, just opposite the chair in which the young Duchess sat to indite her notes, is an exquisite small shrine, also of malachite. The ceiling is finely painted with stars and a circle of nymphs. The bedroom is in azure satin; the bed is an alcove, closed by marble columns, and silk curtains. The dressing-room is in gray satin, and leads to a small bath room, dainty and beautiful, with Moorish pillars and enamelled decoration, and where is a sunk white marble bath. One notices the great Russia leather brass-bound trunks and the electric bells. These, which resemble small paper weights, with silk-covered wires leading from them, lie on every table. Passing a miniature boudoir in flowered gray satin, you enter the loveliest little winter garden which woos you several rooms off with its green cool vista. This is open in the centre and the descent of a few steps brings you into a small secluded valley, at the end of which is the furthest bower of the Eden, a warm and shadowy retreat, cosey and luxurious, with satin sofas and deep cushions. These were the apartments of the late Empress of Russia, and passing down a narrow staircase, used by the late Emperor, and which runs round the open space occupied by a lift, you come to the Duke of Edinburg's rooms, exactly under those of the Duchess. His Royal Highness's drawing-room is another paradise, not "of ormolu," but of satin and gilding, and palms and greenery. The writing-room is crimson and gold, and a snug and luxurious window-corner, looking on the Neva, is enclosed by gilt trellis work half covered with ivy. The next room is in blue, and is also for writing, and here on a sofa lay a large photograph of the Duchess of Edinburgh.

SWEDEN BY CANDLE LIGHT.

The Swedish summer is very short, and the year has hardly any spring or autumn. But the summer days are very long, and the sun, after setting, sinks only a few degrees under the horizon, filling the whole space during the night with a mystical luminousness which makes even the pigsty romantic. At midnight you can walk in the garden and read a letter from your mother. And how singular the letter is! Every word in it has a new meaning, and so has every object around you. The street, the houses, the old church, the river, the hills all look so strange, and yet they all look as if you had never before seen their true shape and never before understood their true meaning. The houses do not press the ground with their weight; they float in the air like pictures. The river does not push its waves forth through a melancholy fall from one pebble to another; it only turns its hands, rapidly but gently, to catch the images of the stars. The trees do not suck and heave and toil for a bit of existence: No, they breathe, they live, they whisper about Paradise. Swenenborg's idea of spiritual bodies was by no means a grotesque notion. It was one of the most natural and most beautiful illusions the human imagination ever gave birth to. It was a genuine child of the Swedish summer night. The clattering and the hammering, and all the noises of the town, are asleep. The splash of the water falling down the cataract in the birch wood is transformed into a sweet melody, whose subdued notes swing in the air, now sounding near to your ear and now echoing far off. But this, as all individual sounds, the chirping of the insects in the trees, the clap of your steps in the rocky patch, the cracking of the paper in your hand, are soon hushed by the deep stillness which from the terrace with the lonely lake and the sombre pine forests draws nearer and nearer till it covers all the world with silence. Only one individual sound can be distinguished, one single drip of water falling into a silver basin, one single note struck on the deepest string of an instrument. It is the echo of the first cataract, a hundred miles distant, far off among the mountains. Distance seems here merged into infinity and time into eternity. —[Clemens Petersen, in the Galaxy for May.

A YOUNG LADY GETS HER FORTUNE TOLD.

The following circumstance which actually transpired in this city a few weeks ago, will amply demonstrate more than one lesson. A young 9th street lady had a desire to visit a fortune teller. She always stoutly denied having any belief in them. Yet she wanted to go. Now, among the lady's gentlemen friends is one who is fond of a joke. He called on a female fortune teller and told her the complete history of his lady friend. Sketched briefly her entire history from childhood up. Also told the mysterious woman all about the friends of the lady, her likes and dislikes, her friendships, attachments, and all he knew about her gentlemen friends. In fact he so carefully unfolded the history of the lady that the fortune teller knew all about her. He then told the woman his plans. He would bring the lady with him some night. The next evening he called at the young lady's residence. She was particularly in the mood of visiting a fortune teller. The young man was totally indifferent to the proposal. "O, but you must go, Harry; say you will, please, it will be so much of a favor." The young man half refused, half consented, until finally she persuaded him to accompany her. They left, and strange to say she decided to go to the very woman the young man had seen before. A half hour afterward the young lady was ushered into a private room. The fortune-teller received the wink from the young man very serenely. It was fully one hour before the young girl's fortune was told. In the meantime Harry had lit a cigar, and when the two came out of the private room he was sitting calmly blowing rings in the still air, apparently unconscious of everything else about him. He came near going into uproarious laughter when he noticed the confusion, blushes and terror in the young lady's countenance. She was terribly agitated. "Come Harry, let us go out of this," was all she said. The fortune teller smiled as she pocketed her fee, and said "good-night." "I believe that woman is a devil," said the young girl "Why?" asked Innocence. "Because she told me the story of my life better than I knew it myself, and moreover, I shall never go near her again." Last evening Harry made a clean breast of it all; told the whole story; told her exactly what the fortune teller had told; and now the lady is terribly vexed about it. Whether it will prove fatal, matrimonially speaking, to both of them, has not yet developed.—[Reading Eagle.

TWEED'S IMPRISONMENT.

A FALSE ALARM OF SMALLPOX FOR HIS BENEFIT.

[New York Post.]

On the 10th instant the Commissioners of Charities and Correction ordered that Tweed should be sent back to his duty in the hospital on Blackwell's Island.

The next day it was reported that a man named Doyle had been attacked by smallpox violently. Dr. Alvarez, the resident physician, said it was a bad case and that the hospital was infected. Tweed refused to be vaccinated, and the warden did not order his removal to the hospital, and the commissioners revoked their order.

Later, President Laimbeer became convinced that the smallpox had been manufactured for Tweed's benefit, and in this connection the following report, sent to Commissioner Laimbeer by Chief-of-Staff McDonald, of the island hospitals, is interesting:

"SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, April 15.—On the morning of April 8 I was asked by Dr. Alvarez to see with him a patient at the Penitentiary Hospital. We found a man with an elevated temperature, quickened pulse, and an eruption, vesicular on face, neck and shoulders, and popular on remaining portions of the body. The symptoms mentioned, with the history given by the patient, warranted his physician in transferring him to another ward. He was placed in a room by himself at the Smallpox Hospital.

"On the following morning, April 9, the orderly of the Penitentiary Hospital came to me, and after enjoining secresy said there was a movement being made to place W. M. Tweed back in the hospital, while they would like to prevent it, if possible, and if I would say this man, who had been transferred from the Penitentary to the small-pox hospital, had small-pox, that would be sufficient. In reply I said, 'Vaccinate Tweed thoroughly and there will be no danger.' He answered, 'Yes; but he says he will not be vaccinated.' On April 11, while I was at the smallpox building, two more convicts came down from the prison. They were examined and placed in a building by themselves some distance from the small-pox hospital, as the eruption on their bodies presented no appearance of small-pox. On the morning of April 13th they confessed to me that they had produced the eruption by applying croton oil to the skin.

JOSEPH ANWAY,
"Resident Physician Smallpox Hospital."

Commissioner Laimbeer will demand a complete investigation.

A BISHOP ON CREMATION.

That eminent prelate, the Bishop of Manchester, in England, has declared himself in favor of cremation. At the consecration of a burial ground at Bolton, he said it had been proposed by an eminent London physician that, instead of burying our bodies in the ground—a practice which was said to entail sanitary mischief and a great loss of valuable land—we should burn dead bodies: and it was now a question of the cremation of bodies; instead of their interment. He felt a sort of shudder at the idea of burning the dead, and yet the time might come when the idea would have become familiar to their minds, and in a hundred years or so it might perhaps become the custom for bodies to be burned. People who had believed in immortality had in previous times burned the bodies of their dead. The ancient Romans believed in burning the bodies of their dead. Cremation was certainly quite as decent as the practice of interment, for anything that he saw, and urns containing the ashes of the dead were more picturesque than coffins. He simply, however, referred to the subject because he wished his hearers to dissociate the resurrection from physical conditions. Could they suppose that it would be more impossible for God to raise up a body at the resurrection, if need be, out of elementary particles which had been liberated by the burning, than it would be to raise up a body from dust and from the elements of bodies which had passed into the structure of worms? The omnipotence of God is not limited, and He would raise the dead whether He has to raise our bodies out of churchyards, or whether He has to call our remains, like the remains of some ancient Roman, out of an urn in which they were deposited two thousand years ago.

A COUNTER CRUSADE.

According to the Grand Rapids, (Mich.) Eagle there is a counter crusade—a men's movement—up in Ionia county, and it is rumored that a similar one is under discussion here. It is called the "calico movement," and is designated as a companion piece to temperance, a reciprocal pledge signing. The men form praying clubs and pray the women to abstain from the use of stimulants as a beverage, or extravagance in dress. They have drawn up pledge which is strong and double, and to be signed in couples, one part by men and the other by women. The men's pledge binds them to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. The women's pledge is to wear only their own hair, and to discard all counterfeits or substitutes for that appendage to the head, except in cases of baldness; to dress in plain material, cheaply, discarding jewelry, paniers, bustles, corsets, stays, hoops, switches, chignons, &c., &c. The obligation is mutual, and every violation by one party releases the other of each couple signing the pledge.

THERE was a charitable sewing party in New York the other evening, and during the affair the father of one of the young ladies present appeared on the scene unexpectedly. He was so much gratified at the cleverness exhibited by his daughter with her needle that he then and there resolved that he would never pay another dressmaker's bill.

A WOMAN in Halifax, N. S., had a very vivid dream about six months ago that she had suddenly died. Since that time she has remained firmly convinced that she is dead, notwithstanding the efforts of her friends to convince her of the contrary. She passes her time in bed, and during brief intervals of reason, eats sparingly, when she relapses into a motionless and seemingly lifeless condition.

RELENTING.

BY LOUISA BUSHNELL.

The earth is in a melting mood,
This morning of the year;
And o'asped around by mists that brood,
She smiles to find herself so wooed,
With, now and then, a tear.

The topmost fastness of the hill
Has let the winter go:
The happy-hearted little rill
No longer shivers past the mill
To meadows hushed with snow.

The birds let fall their new-born dreams
Upon me from above;
And many a shadow wed with beams,
And many a wind-kissed blossoms seems
To say a word for love.

What is there in this tender air
To thrill me like a dart?
It quickens places poor and bare,
And every covert sweet and fair,
Except one maiden's heart.

O, are such changeful gleams of light
Made only to beguile?
Then, I am but a foolish wight,
To be so glad because, last night,
She blessed me with a smile.

But O, when ice and snow relent,
And every coldest thing:
Might not, perchance, one more repent,
And melting into warm consent,
Flood all my heart with Spring?
—Scribner's for May.

ALL ABOUT BLIND MAN'S BUFF.

[Hezekiah Butterworth, in St. Nicholas for May.]

All of our young readers like to play Blind Man's Buff, when they can; and so do many of the older readers, for that matter. But everyone may not know that the game is more than eight hundred years old, and that it was a favorite amusement of gay courts and merry-making princes and princesses, before it became the favorite holiday pastime of boys and girls. Blind Man's Buff is one of the sports that came over to England in the train of William the Conqueror.

It had its origin in Liege, —one of the fair provinces of France, in the prosperous days of Robert the Devout, who succeeded the famous old French monarch, Hugues Capet, in the year 996.

In the year 999, Liege received, among her valiant chiefs, one Jean Colin. He was almost a giant in strength, a Samson among the Liegeois, and nearly shared the experience of Samson of old, as you shall presently hear. This grim warrior used to crush his opponents with a mallet. It was considered desirable to honor him with a title which should follow his name. What should it be? Not "head-hitter," of course; but the poetical designation Maillard, or Jean Colin of the Mallet.

Feuds were of perpetual occurrence in those dark old times, and Jean Colin mallet was kept constantly busy in quelling them. Terrible became the name of Jean Colin Maillard.

But Liege had another valiant chief, Count de Louvain, who, when Maillard had proved himself superior to all of his other opponents, continued to bear arms against him.

We cannot say whether or not Count de Louvain learned his war lessons from the conduct of the enemies of Samson, but, as he was ambitious to avoid the tap of Jean Colin's mallet upon his own head, he formed the plan of putting out Jean Colin's eyes.

A great battle was fought between the two chiefs and their forces. At the very first onset Count de Louvain succeeded in his purpose of piercing both the eyes of Maillard, and he looked upon the field as already won. But the latter, with a spirit like that of blind Samson, determined that his opponents should perish with him, and ordered his esquire to take him into the thickest of the fight. There he brandished his mallet on either hand, and did such fearful execution that his enemies fell around him in such numbers that victory soon declared itself on his side.

"But, Samson-like, though blind, he dealt
Such blows as never foemen felt;
To shun them, were in vain.
This way they fled, and that they run;
But, of an hundred men, not one
Ere saw saw the light again."

Robert the Devout, of France, whose troubles with his wives you may have read in history, was very fond of deeds of valor, and that of Jean Colin Maillard kindled his admiration. He lavished honors on the victorious blind man, and ordered the stage-players to bring out a pantomime of his contest with Count de Louvain for the pleasure of the court. The court were delighted with the play, for the terrible mallet of Maillard, and the warriors dropping down here and there, almost without knowing what had hit them, was all very exciting; and people in that rude age liked what was sensational even more than they do now. The children began to act a similar play in the streets, one of the players, more strong and active than the rest, being blindfolded and given a stick; and thus Blind Man's Buff soon became the popular diversion of the young in France and Normandy, where it was known under the name of Colin Maillard. This name it still bears in France and on the continent of Europe.

"The king repeated oft the play;
The children followed, day by day,
In merriment, as rough.
And to this time do sportive feet
Young Robert's pantomime repeat—
The play of Blind Man's Buff."

A FUNNY INCIDENT.

A Boston letter details the following: Maggie Mitchell played Fanchon at the theatre on Tuesday, in the third act of which a scene was set in which a bridge began on the right of the stage down near the auditorium, ran directly to the rear, and thence along the whole width of the stage, which is perhaps the largest in the country. At the end of the act, after Landry's dialogue with Fanchon, he runs off up the bridge, and when about to do this, and just as he took the first step on the bridge, the hero's trousers, which were of the baggy kind generally worn by stage peasants, fell down in the rear, and immediately a square yard of linen began to flutter in sight of the audience. Landry felt at once what had befallen him, clapped his hand to the exposed place, and ran up and along the bridge as fast as his legs could carry him. For the first couple of seconds the audience hardly could believe its eyes, but when the situation was fully appreciated there was a perfect howl. This closed the act, but the audience was merciless, and feigning enthusiasm compelled poor Landry to come before the curtain and bow his acknowledgments.

SPURIOUS BUTTER.

A New York merchant who had investigated the subject says that the cheap butter now in vogue in some quarters is made by the admixture of foreign substances. There are persons who buy tallow and suet, and through a certain process of churning in milk, make an article that is well calculated to deceive. There are others who mix tallow, lard, and cleansed housegrease, and coloring the whole, make an article that will pass for butter. Bakers have been deceived into purchasing some of this compound. But it has most most successfully deceived shippers and operatives in manufacturing towns, during cold weather, for in summer it gets rancid and turns into oil. Large lots have been sold this winter in Paterson, Newark, Pittsburgh, and the coal regions of Pennsylvania, in New Haven, and Providence, and probably in the west. A bill is now before the Rhode Island legislature to prevent the manufacture and sale of spurious butter.

VARIETIES.

A CIRCUS elephant at Cincinnati took a severe cold recently and the doctor prescribed two gallons of whisky.

IT has been said that it is better for a woman to be laughed at for not being married, than to be unable to laugh because she is married.

IT is said that Bismarck's wife wears the largest shoes of any woman beyond the Rhine and his daughter follows in the mother's footsteps.

ALICE MASON SUMNER, the divorced wife of Senator Sumner has made application to the Probate Court at Boston to change her name to Alice Mason.

FIVE large ocean steamships have been lost within the past twelve months, namely, the Atlantic, City of Washington, Ismalia, Ville du Havre and Europe.

WHILE the lawyers were fighting over a breach of promise case in Michigan recently, the plaintiff and defendant went off quietly and got married.

CREMATION, as a matter of economy, is entitled to consideration. An enterprising undertaker in Chicago having figured the expense down, thinks he can cremate for $2 a head.

A RELIC of the ill-fated steamship Atlantic, in the shape of a passenger's ticket, printed in German and English, has been taken from the stomach of a salmon at St. John, New Bruswick.

WHEN men are in training for athletic sports they invariably abstain from both veal and lamb. This is urged as an argument to show that young meat is not wholesome or nutritious food.

GOV. AMES of Mississippi has held his long looked-for levee, but Mrs. Ames was not present. It was a very tame affair; plenty of negroes and carpet-baggers, but no women.

QUEEN VICTORIA, it is thought, will emerge from her long seclusion on the occasion of the visit to England of the Russian Czar, to the delight of her loving subjects, the London shopkeepers.

ACCORDING to the Boston Advertiser our Government is materially weakening the cause of arbitration by delaying the distribution of the Alabama money, which foots up about $15,500,000.

"NOTHING," said an impatient husband, "reminds me so much of Balaam and his ass as two women stopping in church and obstructing the way to indulge in their everlasting talk." But you forget, my dear," returned the wife meekly, "that it was the angel that stopped the way, and Balaam and his ass who complained of it."

IN a recent lecture Dio Lewis is reported to have spoken of his father as an intemperate man. This arouses a Massachusetts correspondent, who says that Dio's father, Major John A. Lewis, was an honest, industrious, worthy person, and by a life of toil was able to give his son a liberal education. The writer thinks that Dio is not so useful a man as his father.

A NEW method of preparing coffee is becoming popular in France. After roasting, the coffee is ground to a very fine flour, which is then slightly moistened, mixed with twice its weight of powdered sugar, and pressed into tablets. Coffee prepared in this manner is claimed, pound for pound, to be susceptible of far more complete utilization.

A GALVESTON paper says: "The prairies are now a scene of beauty surpassing even the imagination which drew the picture of the valley of Abysinia. Millions of flowers deck their green surfaces like beautifully variegated carpets. If there is anything more lovely than a Texas prairie in the month of April we should like to know it.

THE Manufacturer and Builder says that a wealthy gentleman of New York has added a codicil to his will ordering that after his death his body shall be injected with petroleum, placed in a metallic coffin and then be deposited in one of the retorts of the Manhattan Gas Company's works. If afterwards no one wishes to inter his ashes they are to be delivered to the Central Park Commissioners, to be used as fertilizing material on one of the flower beds near the music-stand.

AMONG the news items coming by mail from Japan, is the following: "The newspaper lately started at Yokohama, moved into new quarters, and set up outside its door a large box intended to receive communications for the editor. This was quite a novelty, and a country woman passing stopped, wondered a little, and then taking it for a temple-shrine, prayed very earnestly for a time, threw into the box her offering of cash and passed on. The editor, the next morning, came out with a long article, lauding the religious feeling of the country people."

THE Gaulois describes a painful ceremony performed in the court-yard of the Ecole Militaire of Paris. An officer in the army, Capt. Mathusezewich, formerly attached to the One Hundred and Third Regiment of the Line, had been tried and condemned to death for participation in the revolt of the commune. The capital sentence was commuted by the President of the Republic to one of transportation. The prisoner, escorted by two gendarmes, was marched into the centre of a square formed by detachments from various regiments. He was in full uniform, with the cross of the Legion of Honor and several military medals. The officer commanding having read the sentence, a sergeant went up to the prisoner, tore off the lace from the cuffs of his coat, his epaulettes, and his military decorations, and casting them upon the ground, concluded by removing his sword and pretending to break it. The prisoner was then conveyed to prison to await his removal from the country.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, } WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE, } E. A. MYERS.

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Pittsburgh. Saturday, April 25, 1874.

GEN. HOWARD is to be exonerated. Of course; he is a Christian statesman.

THE cremation case of Philadelphia turns out to be a hoax, got up by the Sunday papers for a sell.

THE Ohio Legislature saved the taxpayers of the State about $2,500,000, and adjourned on Monday. It was a Democratic body, which accounts for it.

THE legitimate drama is to be reinforced by Donald Mackay and his warm spring Indians, who having played real tragedy with the Modocs, now assume the sack and buskin.

AT the time of the last transit of Venus this Republic did not exist, and it is not at all likely that it will ever see a second one, unless the Radical party is turned out of power.

THE Radicals are in a stew as to whether they will hold an early or late convention. It don't matter, as the organ claims it is better to elect a dishonest Radical than an honest Democrat to office.

DO the Harrisburg Telegraph and the Pittsburgh Telegraph take Attorney General Dimmick to be a fool? that they call on him to prosecute the Democratic members of the Senate who refuse to submit to the infamous outrages proposed in the apportionment bill.

THE speech of Hon. Heister Clymer in the House on Saturday has been largely subscribed for by the Democratic members, and will be scattered broadcast over the country. It is one of the most deserved and severe arraignments yet given to the Credit Mobilier party.

BAXTER'S corps de Afrique were clamorous for a fight and every time their leader, Col. White, called for blood they cheered him to the echo. But no sooner did an enterprising bystander fire a pistol into their ranks than they run for life. They are possessed of a great deal of discretion.

COL. D. O. SULLIVAN, one of Brooks' officers in the Arkansas war, is a good soldier, according to all accounts. He went walking about the streets after being shot through the legs and having them broken. Such a soldier is a valuable acquisition to either side, and he could no doubt lead an army after his head was shot off.

LIEUT. BEALE of Philadelphia is spoken of as the successor of Richardson in the Treasury Department. The Lieut. is a warm friend of Grant, and he must be stupid indeed if he don't know more than the present incumbent. We are decidedly in favor of Beale unless a brother-in-law can be found.

THE judicial salary bill has been amended so as to allow the Philadelphia Judge $7,000 and Allegheny $6,000. Why this distinction? The seven judges of this county perform as much labor as the eleven in that city, and are quite as competent. There should be no distinction made in the bill.

PRESIDENT GRANT has vetoed the inflation bill, for which he deserves the thanks of the people, no matter if his actions were prompted by personal or selfish motives, as some of its advocates claim, and which is not improbable. Grant's early teachings in opposition to an irredeemable rag currency still stick, and if he holds on to his present determination to "unload," we may look for additional evidences of his early political training in other directions.

THE letter of Senator Thurman on the currency question, printed in another column clearly demonstrates that he has not wandered away from the wise teachings of the Democratic party in that an inflated and irredeemable rag currency is a curse to the mass of the people. No matter what some other Democrats have done, who have sought to find fault with Senator Thurman's course on this question, he represents the true Democratic sentiment of the country. His clear, outspoken utterances are such as were to have been expected from one so able, sincere and eloquent.

"OUR PRINCESS PRUNELLA."

Mr. David G. Adee, the poet of the New York Evening Post, and who by the way, ought to be appointed laureate by Ulysses— has written a poem commemorative of A. B. C. D. E. F. G. Sartoris and Miss Nellie Grant, in which he dwells affectionately upon Nellie's prospects, and the charming prospect of a new line of blue blood. Mr. Adee introduces his subject in the following style:

When Alfred takes these Russian Steppes
to wed a bonny bride,
The lion and the grizzly sit hobnobbing
side by side,
As Tennyson, the laureate, a maudlin ballad sings,
And the public are delighted in the loyal
land of kings.

So far as we have been able to observe, the "public in the loyal land of kings," have not been greatly delighted, inasmuch as the marriage augments their taxes, by putting the royal youngster on the pension roll to the tune of $100,000 a year. As for Tennyson's "maudlin Ballad," that's one of the duties of his office—to sing the praises of royal poodles, babies and marriages. Each of them serve as an inspiration, and are sung in the same lofty style at £300 a year, and are awfully dear at that, considering the quality of the muse that presides over his laureate machine. But our own laureate enquires:

And here to Yankeedoodledom a British
bean has come
To woo and wed our little maid and bear
her safely home.
So why should not a song be sung by
Democratic bards,
Who feel inspired by love and pride,
though not expecting cards?

Yes; or not expecting offices either. There seems to be no Constitutional prohibition against Democratic bards singing the praises of our princesses, who are like the sands on the seashore for multitude, especially when they "feel inspired with love and pride, though not expecting cards," or offices either as we before intimated. As Mr. Adee did not expect either, his inspiration is all the more disinterested. We are glad to learn that Nelly is equal to the emergencies likely to arise in consequence of her union with the Britisher, as the following will show:

Our Nelly never need be shy in castle or at
court,
Her crest is quite as noble as monarch
ever bought;
On Freedom's battle field her sire acquired
his fame,
And we hold her hand an honor for any
Norman name.

We presume that her "crest" is a dressing knife, or a cord of burr-oak bark, on a prunella shield embossed with sole leather. The Post's laureate, in a burst of inspiration may think that the crest of his Princess Prunella may equal that of any of the old Normans, but the blue bloods on the other side of the water will hardly agree with him, especially when he immediately follows with the enumeration of the following claims:

With sweetness and simplicity are mingled
bloom and youth.
A warm and loving little heart whose every throb is truth;
An honest brow, a dimpled cheek, a dainty
roguish smile—
A native, homespun lassie whom to win is
worth one's while.

Nor do we fancy that the Princess Prunella will be very highly pleased with this sentiment—or rather this statement of a very unpoetical fact. Now, if there is anything that the Princess Prunella and her royal pa especially object to, it is to be reminded that they are decidedly homespun, and the ascription of apocryphal beauty to her will not rob the charge of "homespun" of its sting. Your shoddy aristocracy are very much unlike Lot's wife—they have no *penchant* for looking back. In forty-eight hours they become perfectly oblivious of their origin, and while "sitting served by man and maid," and feeding out of gold soup dishes, resent as a vulgar impertinence any reminder that a few years ago they partook of their corn dodgers and hog and hominy from common delf. Another claim for the Princess Prunella is thus stated:

And when she sails across the sea her foreign friends to greet,
No feudal hall in all that land holds winsome heart so sweet
As this our genuine Yankee girl, a princess
of the blood
That won the day at Vicksburg and first
at Richmond stood.

The laureate's meaning is a little bit obscure here. If "the blood that won the day at Vicksburg," gives the stamp of royalty, then the Princess Prunella cannot trace her royalty either to Vicksburg or any of the other battle fields, for by virtue of some fortuitous circumstance, her pa was saved the unpleasant contingency of shedding his blood. There are thousands of other girls earning their bread and clothes by hard work, who might claim royalty on this score, but not our Princess Prunella. The disjointed bones of the wilderness may pave the road to royalty, but she has no right to tread thereon except as a waiting girl upon the one hundred thousand orphans of the North. The laureate winds up:

All bliss attend the wedded life of pretty
Nelly Grant,
A flower that to a distant shore the fates
will soon transplant,
To show the stately English dames what
Yankeedom can do,
And to knit in closer sisterhood the rival
red and blue!

God grant that never more the smoke of
war obscure their sheen,
For if they do the blue and red deserve to
turn peagreen!
God bless all intermarriage, too, between
such belles and beaux,
For better nuptial kisses far than warlike
words and blows!

And yet, with all the poet's wonderful fancy, the Princess Prunella is only going to marry one of the Commons. He has no sort of claim to royalty nor even the peerage, so that in point of fact our princess is going to form a *mesalliance*, and will utterly fail in uniting the sanguinary red and the loving blue, thus forming a purple, and forever after preserving the peace between Jonathan and John with "nuptial kisses." However pleasant this might be, the material don't warrant the conclusion. The high contracting parties will never get higher than the kitchen table of royalty, and our Princess Prunella will not be likely to receive a more exalted appointment than Chamber Maid or Lady of the Laundry to H. B. M. Victoria.

"COMPROMISE."

At last it is beginning to dawn upon the bigoted and benighted intellect of Radicalism, that "compromise" is the great saving resource from anarchy and confusion, in this country of free thoughts and unrestrained expression of them by speech and writing. The Chronicle, which is nothing if not profound, sets forth the absolute necessity for "compromise" in our political dilemmas. The text for the article is found in the election of Washburne to the Senate from Massachusetts, after a long and bitter quarrel among the Radical friends of Dawes and Hoar. Of course, the Chronicle and its friends breathe freer and deeper, now that the yawning chasm into which one or both of the factions of the Massachusetts Radicals seemed about to fall, is neatly bridged over, and the late contestants are shaking amicable hands. And in the joy of its heart, the Chronicle pays a fine tribute to the great principles of "compromise" and concession.

We congratulate our neighbor on thus tardily finding out the value o a rule of political practice, for the maintainance of which the Democratic party has suffered temporary exclusion from power, and indeed its enemies allege has endured martyrdom itself—for we are continually assured that it is dead and buried.

"Ours, is essentially a government of compromise," says the Chronicle in the constant language of the Democratic party. And yet, from '58 to '61, no set of men were ever so abused, belied and bitterly slandered as were the Democrats for prefering "compromise" to the horrors, of civil war. But it was not these horrors, nor the terrible legacy of debt, and demoralization, and the bane of a depreciated currency that convinced the Chronicle that compromises are good things. The views of our neighbor on matters of public policy are not broad enough for that. It was the mortal peril of its party in Massachusetts, the narrow escape from sending an honest and talented Senator from there, who would not succumb to Butler and Grant, that convinced the Chronicle of the blessings of "compromise."

But although we are pleased that the Chronicle has learned one Democratic lesson, which we trust will sink deep and remain in its gentle mind, we cannot admit that the preservation of the worthless and corrupt Radical party for a few months longer is to be credited to the spirit of "Compromise." The result was brought about by a simple truce between two corrupt factions, whose hatred for each other is not dead but only sleeps for a short space. To this and that odious vice of envy which seems to reign in the Radical bosom, may the election of Washburn be attributed. Either Dawes or Hoar is vastly better fitted for the place than Washburn. But factional bitterness aside, either of these aspirants preferred the simple incapable Washburn to the other. Poor Washburn has now twice saved the Radicals of Massachusetts from tearing their party to pieces. He tried to get out of politics and return to his tan vats, which he found much more peaceful and profitable. But he had to remain, for no other man could be found to beat Butler for Governor, and now he has saved the party again, only to postpone its inevitable doom for a short season. It always was and always will be so in this country when bands of envious demagogues bear sway. This feeling of envy made Harrison the Whig candidate for the Presidency which Clay should have been, and will always give men of mediocrity like Washburn places which they are not at all able to fill.

A VERY PROPER RADICAL.

Judge Durell, the wretch whom a Radical Congress hesitates to impeach, appears to be able to control the majority by the Committee of Investigation that went to New Orleans to inquire into his case. By a late number of the New Orleans Bulletin, we learn that a great deal of the testimony taken in his case was suppressed.

Among the facts suppressed are those in the case of Davis & Jackson, bankrupts, in which Durell and his partner Norton figure conspicuously. After everything had been surrendered, and the creditors were satisfied, Norton refused to have a settlement until he was paid $30,000, which he had the unblushing effrontery to claim as fees and costs. The attorney representing the New York creditors told Mr. Davis that if he would sign over everything to the creditors, the matter would then be taken out of the hands of Norton, and upon that representation, consent was given. The attorney subsequently advised Mr. Davis to consent that Norton should retain $30,000, which he did, and the balance was turned over to the committee of creditors.

On the 15th of April 1872, while Mr. Davis was absent from his store, which was still in the hands of the Marshal, Durell, Norton, the assignee, and their clerks called and selected the following articles of wearing apparel:

Durrell. One fine black frock-coat, size 4. silk lining, price.....$35 00
One fine black pilot cloth overcoat (English.).....$35 00

Norton duplicated the above.

Wells, Norton's clerk, took goods to the value.....$67 00

When Mr. Davis went to his store the next day and saw the bundles laid aside for these worthies, he asked the Marshal's assistant the meaning of the same, and was informed of the facts. Of course, he objected and was informed that it was none of his business. The clothing was finally carried away and worn by Durell and his colleagues in the larceny who cheated both Mr. Davis and his creditors out of the value of the goods. We will give another case illustrative of Durell's genius, which was suppressed in his interest. N. S. Rightor testified:

In the matter of the bankruptcy of Carlos & Deblane (No. 62), E. E. Norton, as assignee in bankruptcy of said estate, sold by private act (which is in my posesession) to A. J. J. Barns, a mortgage creditor of Carlos, certain lands described in said act, and situated in the parish of Terrebonne. The consideration of said sale purports to be "ten dollars and costs." The true consideration was the sum of six hundred dollars cash, which I counted and paid in currency, as required by Norton, into the hands of Norton in person. This act was dated and signed by all the parties to it on the 10th of April, 1869 an order was signed, (as I have since learned), of which I have duly certified copy, by which E. H. Durell, on motion of H. D. Stone, attorney of Norton, and on suggesting various things, ordered the sale of said lands, either at public or private sale for a nominal sum and costs.

The indicates the character of the man whom the Radical party, by its non-action in Congress, sustains and endorses, and by whose illegal order the State government of Louisiana was overturned, and the usurper Kellogg placed in power. Such acts bear their own comment.

THE LOUISIANA POOR.

We hope some immediate steps will be taken in this city to relieve the afflictions of the people of Louisiana, who are in the utmost distress resulting from inundation which struck as suddenly and bereft them as completely as if smitten by fire, which generally arouses an instantaneous sympathy. Will our coal, glass and plough manufacturers take the initiative, and such others as have direct trade in that region? We entertain no doubt they will find our citizens as generous and prompt as they have been hitherto to relieve the distresses of our brethren from fire or water.

THE New York Tribune was denounced by the Ring for years as an enemy to the best interests of the city for its denunciation of wooden and concrete pavements, yet five millions were squandered in these poultices before they ceased to command attention, and they are now without an advocate in any quarter. Pittsburgh will spend that amount before it wakes up, we presume, on the same subject. Asphalt seems to have the preference in that city just now, outside the region of heavy travel, upon which the Tribune remarks:

The fact that for two years the Asphalt laid in Fifth avenue and elsewhere has stood the test of both extremes of heat and cold and of heavy traffic, and has thus attracted the favorable attention of both Commissioner Van Nort and Controller Green, who may be looked upon as [illegible] pal antipodes, should [illegible] that style of highway. Experiments abroad commend it, and apparently it is a superior pavement for the Boulevards and avenues which the lighter vehicles most frequent. The proposition to lay it on Fifth avenue becomes, under the facts presented elsewhere, a proposition to be at least carefully considered, particularly as the Company propose to keep the pavement clean and in repair, without relaying for ten years. We are not sure this can be done, but the residents in Fifth avenue petition for the pavement, and the Company propose to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

Keeping it clean and in repair for ten years is a step forward with contractors.

GIDEON, the special correspondent of Chicago Times, entertains the readers of that journal with three column article on the future prospects of out-going Senators. Of Pennsylvania, he says:

SCOTT, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

will be a candidate for re-election, and I fear he will be nothing else. He has balanced trimly on the financial question, and compared to his colleague, Cameron, is like a dry russet apple to a rotten squash. But a new constitution, and new political questions, are to bring about a new order of things in Pennsylvania, and neither Scott nor Cameron will sail on the future ship of State in that commonwealth. Scott's main hope is to be towed along in the centinnial boat, but even there he already finds a rival in ex-Gov. Bigler.

The administration candidates for the Senator-ship are legion. Kelley, of the theatrical thorax and patent assortment of financial wares, is a republican wheelhorse in the team of straining aspirants. Dawson Coleman will be the hardest to overthrow in the struggle for the nomination, although Scofield might be able to upset him. Gov. Geary is also certain of considerable Radical support.

Geary although dead it appears is not forgotton. He will not be in the way of Senator Scott.

THERE seems to be a strong probability that the Ohio Constitutional Convention will legislate out of existence the present Legislature, district the State, and provide for the election of a new Legislature in November next. This, it is claimed, will render void the election of Senator Thurman, last winter. But we do not take this view of the case. The Legislature proceeded in accordance with the law to elect him Senator, and its acts cannot be set aside. If Thurman can thus be legislated out of the Senate, there is nothing to prevent the same thing being done to Sherman.

WE had a call yesterday from Hon. John G. Thompson, R. R. Commissioner of Ohio, and Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, under whose able management the Democracy of that State were led to victory last fall. He informs us that there is every prospect that the Democracy will carry Ohio, at the next election, by at least 25,000 majority. The Radicals are hopelessly demoralized, and are endeavoring to unite with the Prohibitionists, who will have nothing to do with them.

WE call attention to the speech of Hon. C. B. Brockway, the main points of which we publish in another column, in which he very clearly demonstrates that Mr. R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, for some reason best known to himself, has been doctoring the estimates with a view of securing an increase of taxation. Mr. Brockway's figures are very clear and conclusive.

As noticed elsewhere it will be seen that the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, Dr. Nebinger, has called a meeting of the same to meet in Philadelphia, May 4th, to name a time for the holding of the State Convention. There should be a full attendance, a liberal expression of views and no grumbling afterwards.

THE Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette (Dem.) in commenting upon the imbroglio now agitating that State thus addresses itself to the Democracy:

The almost unanimous feeling and voice of Democrats, so far as we have heard, is in sympathy with Governor Baxter in the present revolutionary aspect of affairs. Not because they recognize him as their political leader, but because of his impartial and unpartisan administration of the law. Many of Mr. Brooks's Democratic supporters denounce bitterly his present action. A very few whose fidelity to their own people has long been under suspicion, side with Mr. Brooks. Their paucity in numbers is remarkable, considering their elevated ambitions and the sacrifice they have made to attain it. We hope that Democrats and Conservatives throughout the State will not allow themselves to break their organization, to trust their political fortunes and the hopes of the State to the chances of a successful issue between two warring Republican factions. It is a waste of sympathy to expend it on Brooks; Baxter they forced us to take, and Baxter we ought to force them to keep. Let Radicals war as much as they please, but let us look to it that no district in the State shall return a Radical this fall if a close Conservative organization can prevent it. The contest in which they are invited to take sides politically is a delusion and a snare made to trap the unwary. It is an attempt to enlist those longings for government of popular choice into the service of a pretender and imposter, so far as Brooks is concerned. His present associations prove it beyond a doubt.

A VERY stringent bill, providing for compulsory education, has just passed the New York Assembly, by a vote of 68 to 35. It provides that every child in the State, between the ages of 8 and 15, shall attend some school or be instructed at home at least fourteen weeks in every year, and that no child shall be employed to labor in any business whatever during the hours of any school-day, unless the child has attended school fourteen weeks out of the fifty-two next preceding any and every year in which such child shall be employed. The bill also empowers School Trustees to enforce these rules, and to furnish textbooks in all clases where parents are unable to provide them. Although the bill has passed the Assembly, there is little expectation that it will become a law, as all the Democrats and several Republicans in the Senate will vote against it.

DISCUSSING Grant's bad manners the Chicago Times says:

It seems to have come to such a pass that nobody can differ from Mr. Grant upon constitutional questions and questions of public policy without giving him mortal offense, and provoking him to an [illegible] Very well. Probably he will discover one of these days that it doesn't pay to snub and insult the representatives of the leading business interests of the country.

ACCORDING to the N. Y. Evening Post the elections for supervisors in that State are completed. The result is that the Democrats have elected 547, the Republicans 501, the Liberals 32, and the independents and farmers 11. Last year the Republicans elected 586, and others 502.

HON. HEISTER CLYMER.

The following extract from the speech of the able and fearless Democratic representative of old Berks recently delivered in Congress speaks for itself:

Mr. Clymer's speech was intended as a reply to a speech of Mr. Kelley, some weeks since, arraigning Mr. Buchanan's Administration. He (Mr. Clymer) declared that during those four years purity in private life and integrity in public life were the rule and not the exception. Elections were free, and uncontrolled by military authority, and freedom of speech and of the press were not abridged. The right of the people to security in their persons and effects was not prohibited. Innocent persons were not arrested and imprisoned by the tinkling of a bell, and innocent women were not hanged. Then, there was neither unbridled taking of gifts nor wholesale appointing of relatives to office; no Black Fridays to be inquired into; no corners in gold or stocks to be accounted for; and no Leet & Stocking frauds and contracts to be investigated. Then, the Presidental or other salaries were not increased, nor was the Treasury depleted by the use of contingent funds for the case, luxury, and splendor, of high officials. Ships of war were not used as pleasure boats, nor were the soldiers of the Republic employed as menials in the streets and houses of the capital. During these four years no Vice President of the United States was in complication with infamous practices; no man questions the integrity of Congress; nor was Congress compelled to purge itself of those who had steeped themselves in infamy by their connection with fraudulent schemes such as were exposed by the Credit Mobilier investigation of last session. In those days sovereign States were not reduced to a condition af vassalage. The dregs of Northern vagabondism were not forced into the highest Executive and legislative positions by fraud and violence, and kept there by the decrees of a corrupt Judiciary sustained by Federal bayonets. Then, from under the very shadow of the Capitol came no despairing cry from the people to be relieved of, and protected from the burdens and exactions of task-masters, set over them by the Federal authority, whom they accused of malfeasance and corruption, by which their property was being confiscated, their means exhausted, and their prosperity destroyed.

In that season of profligacy, as it was stigmatized by Mr. Kelley, the body politic was not diseased to its core, so that it might be touched nowhere without vile corruption and festering rottenness oozing forth. In those days, spies and informers and money grabbers were not hired and sent forth to prey upon merchants, citizens, and corporations, so that favorites might fatten on dues belonging to the Federal Treasury. Then defaulters were not screened in their peculation or pardoned, if by accident they were convicted, and their bondsmen left unmolested by reason of their social and personal relations with those in authority. Then no wild railroad schemes were fostered by the Government by which layman and priest, widow and orphan, were plundered and ruined, by which tens of millions of acres of the public domain were given away without consideration, for the enrichment of "inside rings," of gamblers and speculators, and shame and dishonor brought upon the national name and credit. Then, manufactures, trade, commerce and business generally, were not stricken as by the hand of paralysis; starving men and women did not march through the streets of cities crying for work or bread, and receiving neither. Then, honest industry received its just reward, and bloated fortunes coined out of the necessities of the people were unknown. In that day there were no priviledged classes of bankers and bondholders with coffers filled with immunities granted at the expense of the people. Then, there was Republican simplicity in official life and manners, and there was no aping of regal magnificence in establishment, intercourse, or equipage. These were some of the things which did not exist during the administration of James Buchanan that season of proffigacy referred to by his colleague (Mr. Kelley); but if there had occured in this season of profligacy—a season of 14 years not difficult to determize the responsibility of all these high crimes and misdemeanors, of all these sins of omission and commission, of all these invasions of the rights and liberties of the people, and of these violations of the Constitution and the laws. He arraigned the party to which his colleague belonged before the bar of the American people.

He (Mr Clymer) had not lost faith in the people. By sad and bitter experience they had been taught the delusion and folly of abandoning the virtues, the principles, the constitutional practices and teachings of those who founded the Government. Everywhere the people were marshaling their forces and the late results of their detached conflicts indicated unerringly how well they understood its momentous issues. When the general and final judgment was rendered the people would surely end this season of profligacy, and compel rulers and representatives to return to and practice those virtues and principles which abounded when the nation was born, which sustained the nation in its struggling infancy and ennobled it in its strengthening manhood, and, by the abandonment of which, suffering and distress, disgrace and shame, had been fastened upon the American people.

MR. MACKEY'S ESTIMATES.

HOW HE UNDER-ESTIMATES RECEIPTS AND OVER-ESTIMATES EXPENDITURES —WHAT IS HE DRIVING AT?

We give below the concluding portion of the speech of Hon. Chas. B. Brockway on the bill "to reduce and equalize the tax on anthracite coal." After showing an evident under-estimate of more than $850,000 on thirteen items, Mr. Brockway says:

There is an under-estimate of receipts from corporation stocks of $118,327 as compared with last year. Why should there be a decrease? Naturally, as the State grows and business increases there would be an increase instead of a diminution. The decrease on the tax on writs is estimated at over $23,000. Will the gentleman from Bradford (Mr. Myers) explain this? He cannot for a moment maintain that fewer writs will be issued this year than last.

Take the item of tonnage, and a still more flagrant estimate is made, it being a decrease of $185,379 94, and this, too, despite the fact that the tonnage on coal alone will increase ten per cent., and by House bill 23, the tax on tonnage has been doubled. The tax on coal is put down at $86,353 91 less than last year, although it is not denied that the production will be largely increased. The tax on loans is underestimated at $238,333, although under the act of 1873 it should yield double the estimate. But it may be urged that that tax is unconstitutional. Why, then, put any amount in the estimate? How does it come that this fact has just been discovered by Gov. Hartranft, who signed the bill, by Attorney-General Dimmick, who recommended its passage—by Treasurer Mackey, who urged it through the Legislature, and by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who voted for it last year? No Court has decided it unconstitutional, and it is a confession of something worse than weakness for the State officials to concede the point now.

[illegible] is estimated at $32,488; on personal property, $41,608; on collateral inheritance tax, $27,974; on retailers' licenses, $60,119. There is no imaginable reason for these persistent underestimates of our revenues, and none can be given. Understand me, I am considering only the items which are unchanged by existing laws. In a thriving State like this the income from these sources are constantly increasing, as shown by the treasurer's own reports.

I would now call attention to the estimated expenditures, and it will be seen that the exaggerations in this respect are fully equal to the undervaluation in the receipts. The item of $300,000 for the Constitutional Convention ceases with this year. The redemption of loans is estimated at $1,200,000. The Constitution requires but $250,000 to be redeemed annually, and there is no reason why so large an amount as $1,200,000 should be called in, when the result is to be attained by extraordinary taxation of the people. The other items, as will be seen, are unduly large.

Now, let us condense a little, and show results:

Estimated revenue for 1874, as per Treasurer's report..	$5,074,000 00	
Add under valuation as per report for 1873,	850,023 97	
Add balance in hand Nov. 30, 1873.....	1,825,151 24	
Add revenue f'm House bill No. 23.....	800,000 00	
Total.....		$8,549,17 521
From this deduct expenses as follows:		
Estimate per Treasurer's report, except redemption of loans.....	$4,830,000 00	
Redemption of loans, say.....	500,000 00	
Total.....		5,330,000 00
Surplus in the Treasury.....		$3,219,175 21

It must be understood that I have not taken into account the natural and usual increase from retailers' licenses, collateral inheritance tax, writs and other items, as given in my first table, but have left them as they were in 1873; but that increase would more than counterbalance the increased expenditures for the judiciary and Legislature, especially as appropriations for special purposes are much diminished under the Constitution.

In order, however, to give the other side the benefit of every doubt, let us re-state the case:

Surplus as by above statement.....	$3,219,175 21
Deduct tax on loans	$688,332 93
Deduct Centennial	333,000 00
	1,021,334 93
Leaving still a balance of...	2,197,842 28

To this amount $300,000, now estimated for the Constitutional Convention, will be added next year, and after three years the $333,000 for the Centennial, without taking into consideration the constantly increasing revenues of the State, and the constantly diminishing interest on the public debt.

After this exhibit, can it be contended that a tax of four cents per ton on anthracite coal is necessary? At the close of the fiscal year the treasurer had $1,825,000 on hand, and during ten months of the year had $2,200,000. Without this tax he will have at least $2,200,000—an amount unnecessarily large—and whilst profitable to him is damaging to the people. A lean treasury tends to economy and honesty, and I therefore shall oppose any unnecessarily increased taxation. I do not agree that the bill should be passed here and let the Senate dispose of the question. It is a question of revenue which it is our peculiar province to originate, and which we are as competent to grapple as the other chamber. I confidently appeal to the House to defeat the measure.

A LETTER FROM SENATOR THURMAN ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

[From the Cadiz (O.) Sentinel, April 16.]

Having read in the daily press the remarks of Senator Thurman, made on the 24th ult., wherein he announced that he had received but two letters from Ohio favoring an increase of the currency, we addressed him a note stating that the Democracy of this section favored a moderate inflation, and that a large portion of the Republicans occupied the same position on that question. The following is Senator Thurman's answer, which we cheerfully place before our readers:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1874.

"MY DEAR SIR—I am truly obliged to you for your frank and friendly letter of the 7th inst. I know that you are sincerely my friend, and I am always willing to listen attentively to your advice. I have been grossly misrepresented about my course on the currency question. It has been published again and again, in the Cincinnati Enquirer, and thence spread all over the State. I suppose, that I am a contractionist: when the truth is I have steadily spoken and voted against contraction ever since I have held a seat in the Senate. But I am not an inflationist of an irredeemable and depreciated paper currency: and no man ever heard me utter one word in favor of such inflation. I should be false to the teachings of the Democratic party, false to all I have ever myself taught on this subject, could I advocate such a course. For if there is one thing more certain than another it is that Democracy, which advocates the greatest good to the greatest number, condemns a currency by which the mass of the people are defrauded for the benefit of monopolists, brokers and speculators. You say that I am charged with being "under the influence of Wall street." Why my dear friend, there is not an unprincipled gambler in gold, or bonds, or stocks, in that or any other street in New York who is not in favor of inflation. Where would the gold gambler's occupation be were specie payments resumed? Utterly gone. What enables Wall street brokers to put off upon the unwary the stocks and bonds of rotton corporations, but the rage for speculation that is induced by inflation? Again, the opponents of inflation are represented as advocates of the National Banks, when the truth is that not one out of fifty of those banks is in favor of a resumption of specie payments. As to my position, it is the result of long and careful study. I stand upon the platform of our last State convention, upon which we gained the glorious victory of last fall. That is the last authoritative expression of the Democracy of the State of Ohio, and, believing it to be right, what justification could I have for now abandoning it. That platform was proclaimed on the 6th of August. The panic came about the middle of September, four weeks before the election. The money pressure was much greater in those four weeks than it has been at any time since, and yet no meeting in Ohio, of either party, during those four weeks though they were held daily, Sundays excepted, passed a single resolution in favor of inflation, so far as I know or have heard. And I can truly say that although I was on the stump continually during that period, and mingling with the people in nearly one-half of the State, I never heard one man advocate the policy of inflation. But when Congress met certain politicians, for reasons that they best know, raised the inflation cry, and not only that but also a sectional cry. They say that the East has more than its proper share of the bank note currency, which is true; and that the West and South have not their proportionate share, which is also true; but when it was proposed in the Senate to rectify the distribution by taking fifty millions of currency from the Eastern States and giving them to the West and South, the inflationists voted the proposition down; and instead of it passed a bill giving [illegible] millions to the West and South. The truth is, that the inflation bill which has passed the Senate and which [illegible] passes the House, means irredeemable paper money for all time to come; or, at least, until another crash, far greater than that of last year, shall dispel the delusion that the country can be permanently prosperous with such a currency. Had I been seeking temporary popularity or unmerited praise, and been willing to sacrifice my integrity and self-respect for such a purpose, I should have joined the inflationists. But I have never yet sought popularity by advocating what I believed to be wrong, and, God helping me I never will. I value as much as any man ought to do the opinion of my fellowmen, but I will not seek it by ways that my conscience and judgment condemn. It is very easy to make the unreflecting think that their condition will be bettered by an increase of the currency, as if the mere printing of stamping of bits of paper could make a people rich. And he who opposes this delusion which has prevailed one time or another in every country in Christendom must expect to incur dislike while the delusion lasts; but here, as elsewhere, now as heretofore, he may safely rely on time and experience for his vindication. The inflation that is about to take place may stimulate speculation for a time, and produce an apparent but counterfeit prosperity, but unless history is false, the ultimate result will be wide-spread ruin and bankruptcy. And then perhaps the truth may be recognized, that was so well expressed by Webster: 'That of all the devices invented by the wit of man to fertilize the rich man's field with the sweat of the poor man's brow, irredeemable paper money is the most effectual.'"

"My respect for you my friend, has induced me to write so long a letter. Believe me as ever, yours truly.

A. G. THURMAN.

"W. H. ARNOLD, Esq., Cadiz, Ohio.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Message of the President.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The President to-day sent the following message to Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Herewith, I transmit a report of the Civil Service commission authorized by the act of Congress, March 3, 1871, and invite your special attention thereto. If sustained by Congress, I have no doubt rules can, after the experience gained, be so improved and enforced as to still more materially benefit the public service and relieve the executive members of Congress and heads of departments from influences prejudicial to good administration. The rules, as they have heretofore been enforced have resulted beneficially, as is shown by the opinion of members of the cabinet and their subordinates in the department, and in that opinion I concur, but the rules applicable to officers who are to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate are in a great measure impracticable, except in so far as they may be sustained by the action of that body. These must necessarily remain so, unless the direct sanction of the Senate is given to the rules.

I advise for the present only such appropriations as may be adequate to continue the work in its present form and would leave to the future to determine whether direct sanction of Congress shall be given to the rules that may perhaps be devised for regulating the method of selection of appointees, or a portion of them, who need to be confirmed by the Senate. The same amount appropriated last year would be adequate for the coming year, but I think the public interest would be promoted by authority in the executive for allowing a small compensation for special service performed beyond the usual office hours, under the act of 1871, to persons called into the service of the government.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, April 18.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. CLAYTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war. Placed on the calendar.

It provides that there shall be paid to every honorably discharged non-commissioned officer, private soldier, musician, artificer and wagoner, including those enrolled as slaves who served in the United States in the war of the rebellion the sum of eight and one-third dollars per month for all his time of service between April 10, '61, and May 9, '65; or, in case of a volunteer up to the time of muster out of the volunteer organizations to which he belonged. In the case of the death of any such person, payment is to be made to his widow and children. Any bounties heretofore received from the United States or any State are to be deducted from allowance hereby authorized. No bounties shall be paid to substitutes, or to persons discharged as minors. No attorney shall be allowed, on pain of fine and imprisonment to receive more than ten dollars for prosecuting any claim under the foregoing provisions.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the issue of a supply of arms to the authorities of the State of Nebraska.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM offered an amendment providing that the State of Nebraska should furnish the Federal Government with good and sufficient bonds that arms should not be used for any other purpose than that named in the bill, "protection against Indian hostilities."

Mr. LOGAN expressed surprise at the course of his friend from Connecticut (Buckingham) and spoke of Indian atrocities in Minnesota and elsewhere where children were taken from their mother's arms and their brains dashed out on the spot.

Pending discussion, the morning hour expired and the bill went over.

THE ALABAMA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report in the case of Sykes against Spencer for a seat as United States Senator from Alabama with a recommendation that Spencer retain his seat, and the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Mr. SAULSBURY presented the report of the minority committee, signed by himself and Hamilton of Maryland. Both reports were ordered to be printed.

LOUISIANA MATTERS.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill.

Mr BAYARD offered an amendment declaring that John McEnery was elected Governor, and Davidson B. Penn Lieutenant Governor, and that they were unlawfully compelled by armed forces, acting under the authority of the President of the United States from discharging their respective official duties; that Kellogg and Antoine did, by unauthorized and illegal action and interference of the Federal authorities, civil and military, obtain and hold armed possession of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and requesting the President to issue his proclamation within ten days after the passage of this act, notifying the people of Louisiana that all hindrance, obstacle or impediment on the part of the government of the United States, to a peaceable and legal assumption of the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor is withdrawn, so that they may, without let or hindrance, proceed to fill the offices, and that persons elected to the General Assembly on the fusion ticket may take their seats.

The whole question was again discussed by Messrs. Bogy, Bayard, Sherman and Morton.

Mr. Scott said, if no other Senator desired to speak on the Louisiana bill he would move the Senate to take up the bill to provide for the payment of the bonds of the Louisville and Portland canal, that it might be proceeded with to-morrow.

Mr. CARPENTER said he hoped that it would not be done. The Louisiana bill should be disposed of without delay.

Mr. STOCKTON obtained the floor to speak on the bill, but yielded for an executive session when the Senate soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. KELLY moved to suspend the rules and make the bill appropriating $3,000,000 for the Centennial celebration the special order for the 5th of May next. Passed—yeas, 154; nays, 66.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the chair, on the legislative, executive and judical appropriation bill.

After disposing of five pages of the bill, the committee rose.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, from the Judiciary Committee moved for discharge from the custody of the sergeant of arms, Geo. H. Patrick, of Alabama, he having given satisfactory excuse for his non attendance as witness. Agreed to.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1874.

THE SENATE.

After considerable discussion, Mr. Conkling moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendments of the Finance Committee to the House bill were agreed to several days ago, and said these amendments were concurred in early after the meeting of the Senate, and before a number of Senators were in their seats.

The vote was reconsidered, and the question then recurred upon the amendment of the Finance Committee to strike out the amendment in the House bill that the canal should not be taken possession of, nor any money paid till the State of Kentucky should cede to the United States the jurisdiction over the same together with all the right to tax the property, and it was adopted by yeas 40, nays 4. The bill now goes back to the House for the concurrence of that body.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill upon which Mr. Stockton was entitled to the floor.

Mr. CAMERON reported favorably on the joint resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Capt. Benj. E. Gleadeall, and officers and crew of the steamer Atlantic, of the White Star line, for rescuing the officers and crew of the brigantine Scotland of Portland, Maine, in mid-ocean. Passed.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military affairs, reported favorably on the bill to authorize promotion in the Inspector General's department of the army. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. STOCKTON yielded the floor for an executive session and the Senate soon adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

After considering a number of bills the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wadford in the chair, on the legislative, executive and judiciary appropriation bill.

About an hour and a half was spent in discussing the question of the pay of guagers under the internal revenue laws. The bill contained a provision that the maximum pay shall be five dollars per day.

Mr. BANNING moved to strike out this provision, and on this the discussion proceeded, the most valuable things said being the assertion by Mr. Foster that while members were very ready to practice economy against clerks in the departments, they were not so ready to do it against office holders in their respective districts, and the statement of Sypher that the influence of Cincinnati distillers was exercised periodically for the purpose of closing up New Orleans distillers so as to get control of the whisky market. Finally, the motion to strike out was lost, but a motion to substitute seven dollars for five dollars a day, made by Ward, was carried.

After having got through only one page of the bill, the committee rose. The slow rate of progress made on the bill thus far has been chiefly owing to the difficulty of getting a quorum to vote on any proposition. Much time has been wasted in this way; the bill contains seventy printed pages, and although it was reported over two months ago, and has been under consideration four or five weeks, only the twenty-second page has been reached.

The House, at quarter past five, adjourned, the last roll call having shown that there was no quorum present.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill, and Mr. Stockton yielded to Mr. Saulsbury.

THE PRESIDENT VETOES THE FINANCE BILL.

At twenty minutes past two o'clock, General Babcock, Private Secretary of the President, appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced a message from the President, vetoing the Finance bill.

At the request of Mr. Conkling, Mr. Saulsbury yielded the floor so that the message might be read, and after the clerk had finished reading it, the Chair announced that the bill was now before the Senate and the question was, shall it pass, notwithstanding the objection of the President.

Mr. CONKLING read from the rules of the Senate as to the action upon the reception of a message from the President withholding his signature to a bill and said it might be supposed that under the rule the bill should be considered immediately. Such had not been the custom, however, and as Senators desired no doubt to see the message in print, he thought it best to have it printed and laid over for consideration at an early day. Agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY then concluded his argument on the Louisiana bill, after which the bill was laid aside informally, with the understanding that it should come up as unfinished business to-morrow, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar, and soon after adjourned.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 21.—Since the truce this morning, but little of interest has transpired. It was only by diligent watching that a conflict was prevented last night. One or two companies have arrived since the last reported. One company of the federal forces is now stationed at the United States Court room with two pieces of artillery commanding the Main street. Another company is at the City Hall laying on their arms.

On making a reconnoisance of the two sides, a heavy guard was found stationed at Gov. Baxter's headquarters at the Anthony House. Just opposite, a company was stationed in the Walt block, another in the second story of the Odd Fellows building, a regiment two squares below on the same street and another regiment on Scott street between Second and Third. A battalion of colored troops was stationed on Second between Scott and Main streets. Several of Baxter's men who were caught beyond Main street were arrested and taken to the State house, among others one of the Governor's aids, Colonel Pomeroy. On the other hand several Brooks men who encroached on Baxter's line were arrested and disarmed. Moses Reed, the son-in-law of Brooks was taken in about one o'clock this morning at the Cairo and Fulton Railroad depot by a detachment of Baxter men.

At the State House no guards were to be seen outside of the enclosure. Inside the barricade a large number, 200 perhaps, of negroes, were seen, among them a few colored women. Considerable additions were made to their commissary department. A few men could be seen in the rear of the building, but the main force were in front. Occasionally the head of a man could be seen in one of the upper windows. It is stated here that more Federal troops will arrive in the morning. This makes the Baxter men anxious to advance before a sufficient number of troops arrive to prevent it. It is said a boat load of Brooks' men is coming from Pine Bluff, and that Baxter's troops will capture it if it attempts to land.

HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION.

About five o'clock, the colored troops, under command of Col. King, white, paraded the streets, preceded by a brass band After marching around several streets, they were halted in front of the Metropolitan Hotel. The band played a lively air. Troops fronted the hotel and yelled for Gov. Baxter. He appeared an the balcony and made them a speech amidst the wildest cheers. He stated that an insurrection has broken out, and the archives of the Government were in the hands of the insurgents; that they had been called together for the purpose of vindicating the rights of the people of Arkansas not the rights of Elisha Baxter.

By this time the street above the head of Col. White's column at the intersection of Main and Markham streets was filled with men, principally Brook's sympathisers who were looking on. The sidewalks were also crowded, and the upper stories of all the buildings around either had armed men in them or citizens. Col. Rose was sitting on his horse in the centre of the street when the band ceased. Three cheers were given for Col. White, and he made a short speech.

THE FIRST BATTLE.

Just then Col. Rose rode up to Col. White, and said something to him about making a hostile demonstration. Just then some one in one of the upper buildings fired a shot into the Baxter crowd, which was rapidly followed by others from the direction of the crowd standing in the street near the Metropolitan hotel. This action caused the Baxter men to return the fire. The

COLORED TROOPS RAPIDLY RETREATED

from the streets, and firing was very lively for a few minutes, the Baxter men running up the street, and the others giving away. Amidst this, Col. Rose rode rapidly to City Hall, called out his company, barricaded the street temporarily with a hook and ladder truck, and formed his men behind it across the street in solid column to prevent an advance by the Baxter men. The street was cleared of men in a short time. Several Baxter men were wounded.

THE WOUNDED.

Major D. F. Shall, who was at the Anthony House, received a wound in the head from which he is not expected to recover. Gen. W. A. Crawford received a painful wound on the head, though it is not considered fatal One or two others were slightly hurt. In the midst of this, the company of United States troops at the Federal Court room, and the two pieces of artillery, were removed to the corner of Second and Louisiana streets, and made ready for action Gen. Newton mounted a horse and got all his men out on various streets, ready to repel an attack. Since dark the men have been marched back to their quarters, and the excitement is about over.

During the excitement, a colored woman jumped out of the second story of the Metropolitan and broke her leg.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, April 20, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate to-night was occupied in considering bills on first and second reading. Among those passed first reading were Graham's bill abolishing separate colored schools, and Rutan's, creating a commission to propose amendments to the Constitution.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Mr. HUMPHREYS offered a number of amendments to the act to erect a commission for the purpose of examining and providing uniformity of school books. The most important one provides for the purchase of copyrights of such text books as may be agreed upon for the use of the State, and when the same is secured it shall be subject to use by all publishers desiring it, subject to such regulations and limitations as the commission may prescribe. In the event of non-purchase of a copyright, it shall be unlawful for publishers to collect a greater sum per book than set forth to the commission previous to the completion of the series without first obtaining the consent of the commission. Laid over on second reading.

PRISON APPROPRIATIONS.

The act making an appropriation to the Allegheny County society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons was passed to a second reading.

THE JUDICIAL SALARY BILL.

was amended on second reading to make the salaries of Judges of Philadelphia seven thousand dollars; President Judges and additional law Judges in other counties five thousand dollars, and Supreme Judges eight thousand dollars.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. BROCKWAY introduced a bill to carry out the provisions of article 3, section 1, of the Constitution relative to contracts for reporting and printing legislative journals.

INSURANCE.

Mr. WOOD—An act exempting mutual life and fire insurance companies from the act establishing an insurance department.

The bill appropriating two thousand six hundred dollars in addition to the amount already appropriated—one thousand dollars, for the payment of the expenses of the Cassville Investigation passed first reading.

HARRISBURG, March 21, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were passed finally:

An act relative to the transfer of loans of the Commonwealth and city of Philadelphia.

THE GAME LAWS.

An act amending the fish and game laws.

An act granting the acquisition of certain lands of the United States for erecting light houses.

An act requiring reports heretofore made to the Auditor General to be made to the Secretary of Internal Affairs.

An act making an appropriation to the State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg.

An act preventing the defiling of ice on ponds, streams, &c., owned or leased for the production of ice.

An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations.

An act for the protection of mendicant and vagrant children.

An act for an appropriation for the Western Penitentiary.

An act for establishing separate Orphans' Courts in counties having more than 150,000 inhabitants, and to provide for the election of judges.

TAXING CORPORATION.

The afternoon session was occupied on the bill taxing corporations.

Mr. RUTAN stated that the bill had been prepared by the Attorney General, and was satisfactory to the leading corporations on whom the burden of the tax was imposed. The new Constitution wiped out one million four hundred and ten thousand dollars revenue received last year from corporations, and it was necessary to provide for that amount of revenue either from taxation of corporations or real estate, and unless Senators were prepared to tax real estate, they must accept this bill.

Mr. WALLACE moved to exempt bituminous coal corporations from the provisions of the bill which was defeated by a vote of 24 to 5, it being argued and not denied that the adoption of this amendmend would render the bill unconstitutional, as under the new Constitution all corporations must be taxed alike, otherwise the tax cannot be collected. The bill passed a second reading.

THE HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of bills on third reading and passed finally as following:

An act to exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, places of public worship and places of burial not held for profit.

An act authorizing cities and boroughs to purchase the corporate rights of gas, water and fire companies.

THE BRIBING OF LEGISLATORS.

An act to prevent corrupt and improper attempts to influence public officers.

An act levying taxes for State roads in boroughs and townships.

An act regulating inspection of salted fish.

The act defining the liability of stockholders in banking institutions was postponed.

TITLES TO REAL ESTATE.

An act perfecting titles to real estate under sales made by executors occupied the entire afternoon session.

HARRISBURG, April 22, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following House bills were passed finally, and now go to the Governor for his approval:

An act relative to appeals from judgments of aldermen and notaries public.

An act regulating the taxation of corporations.

EXPENSES OF THE DIMMICK INVESTIGATION.

A joint resolution paying $1,625 for the expenses of the Dimmick investigation.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

The following Senate bills were passed finally and sent to the House:

An act repealing the act vacating certain streets in Port Perry.

An act regulating damages pending a writ of error, and the costs accruing thereon.

An act authorizing the issuing of letters patent to certain corporations.

An act authorizing the Secretary and Deputy Secretary of the State to administer oaths on affirmation.

BILLS IN PLACE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. HUMPHREYS—To enable the Commissioner of Statistics to better perform his duties.

Mr. DAVIS—Joint resolution authorizing the Attorney General to prosecute those bankers who responded to the Dimmick circular.

The bill appropriating fifteen hundred dollars to the Allegheny society for alleviating the miseries of public prisoners was passed finally.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRUSADERS.

The special train containing the Pittsburgh crusading women arrived at five o'clock this morning. They were met at the depot by sympathizing committees and marched to the Keystone and Lochiel hotels. Word spread over town like wildfire that they had arrived. Commodore Cochran came on the same train and was particularly attentive to them. Mr. Wainwright got up, Speaker McCormick was aroused, and seven o'clock found the hotel full of members two hours before their usual time.

At eight o'clock the local leagues and the crusaders began to enter the House and the ladies' gallery began to fill. By nine o'clock the hall was jammed with women. The liquor men could not agree upon a plan of action, for although they had been warned of the coming tide, it struck them with surprise. How to postpone the bill and retreat in good order was the question.

The gavel came down amid general confusion, and the Chaplain, Rev. O'Neal, opened with prayer, going for the liquor men from the first word. He said: "A crisis has been reached in the history of this house; and we appeal to the Father of Mercies to look with compassion on the suffering people. Strengthen these women in their holy mission; they are our mothers, our wives and our sisters. Strengthen the members of this House that that they may be able to distinguish between infamy and honor; enlighten the pulpit and the demoralized press, etc., etc.

THE HOUSE.

The reading of the journal was commenced, but was soon abandoned on account of the noise, when Mr. Toner, of Westmoreland, got the floor and moved a postponement of the liquor bill. This raised a storm, of course, as it was intended to give the crowded house the slip. But the show had to go on.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIGHT.

Mr. WOLFE moved to amend by referring it to the General Judiciary.

Mr. CHRISTY got the speaker's ear, and presented a protest of the women of Allegheny county. Then the skirmish became worse.

Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence) got the floor, speaking against the bill. Mr. Stranahan—Let us meet the question now. Mr. Brockaway—All right. Cries of No! No! Yes! Yes!

EFFORT TO POSTPONE THE BILL DEFEATED.

Mr. STRANAHAN—Well, let us have the yeas and nays.

Away went the call. Yeas, 36; nays, 58. So it was not postponed, and the House had to face the music with the bill on first reading.

THE DISCUSSION GROWING WARM.

Mr. WOLFE—I now renew my motion to recommit this bill to the General Judiciary Committee for the reason that grave constitutional questions arise in regard to it. Mr. Stranahan—I call the yeas and nays on that. You that have been wanting to meet this question, now do it. Mr. Josephs—I hope the House will not refer the bill. It is not fair to the temperance side or the other side. If there is any question in it, let it be discussed on the floor of the House. Mr. Brockway—I voted against Local Option, but I will vote against this. Bring in a bill to repeal Local Option, and I will vote for it. Mr. Toner—This is a fair bill; the interests of my county demand its passage. Mr. Stranahan—There has not been a petition presented here this winter for the passage of this bill. Mr. Toner—There has for the repeal of Local Option. Mr. Webb—I am opposed to this bill for two reasons: first, it gives a monopoly to distillers; and, second, my county is in favor of Local Option.

Mr. LITTLE—I am in favor of committing this bill to the General Judiciary Committee. The bill under consideration is simply a falsehood, and those who vote for it, vote to put a lie upon the statute book, and the reference to a committee to put it into proper shape is the proper thing to do. How ridiculous to allow brewers and distillers to sell in Local Option counties.

THE DISCUSSION BECOMING PERSONAL.

Mr. HAYS—I for one am opposed to a reference of this bill to any committee. I don't claim to be any bolder than any one else, but I am ready now to vote according to my convictions. Men who are temperance men ought to have heart enough to vote. It is a late day to talk about the constitutional question in the bill. I had my mind made up. Mr. Webb—Will the gentleman state how he is going to vote? [Laughter.] Mr. Hays—It don't make much difference how I am going to vote. [Much noise.] Mr. Christy—Do you represent a temperance constituency or not? [Laughter.]

Mr. HAYS—I am sorry that the effort to postpone is being made. Even the ladies here understand that tactic. They say don't recommit. We want to know who our friends are? What will we do to evade this? [Laughter.]

Mr. STRANAHAN—I have listened attentively to Mr. Hays, and am glad he is a friend of the ladies, but will be further qualified that he would vote with them and for their cause. I am ready to meet this question either by a direct or indirect vote. I have met it at home and can meet it here. It is evident to every sane mind in this House that this bill has not had the proper treatment in the committee. It is crude and attempts too much. I am not afraid to meet it. I always vote on the side of temperance, and am not weak-kneed about it either.

Mr. M'CULLOUGH—Are not all the members who advocate a reference of this bill members of that committee?

Mr. STRANAHAN—No, sir. This is class legislation. It has been the policy of this side (Dem.) of the House to oppose class legislation. Stand up like men and oppose it still. Mr. Toner—This bill merely goes back to those counties in which Local Option has not been adopted. Mr. Stranahan—I think I understand the English language, and I say this bill will virtually repeal all prohibitory laws. Mr. Toner—Will the gentleman answer it? Mr. Stranahan—No, sir, because I am opposed to it altogether. Mr. Heiges—I represent as large a temperance interest as he does and will not vote with my Democratic friend from Mercer, Mr. Stranahan. Mr. Porter—I renew my motion to re-commit this to the Committee on Vice and Immorality. Mr. Allen—I object. Mr. Porter—This is an insult to refer the bill to any other committee. Mr. Allen—If the Committee cannot bring out a better bill than this they ought to be insulted. Mr. Wolfe—I hope my motion will prevail. Mr. Josephs—Will you vote with us to help to bring it out? Mr. Wolfe—No, I think my objection goes to the gist of the whole thing. We cannot pass this bill constitutionally. Mr. Mitchell—I feel that time enough has been wasted. I am one who will pronounce against any change in the license law. It is high time that we put an end to this dispute Call the yeas and nays and let the Senate take its share of responsibility. Mr. Christy—I hope the House will vote as they talk, even in the county of Allegheny, when they get themselves fairly and squarely upon the record before they point their fingers at others. Mr. Hays—A personal explanation! When he charges that I have not courage to vote he states an unmitigated, diabolical—well, I only want to notify him how I feel. [Laughter.] I am not afraid, I voted for the Braddocks because they had decided to have it there by a fair vote of the people. Voices—Yeas and nays.

THE MOTION TO RECOMMIT LOST.

The call was made on McCullough's motion to commit to vice and immorality—yeas, 35; nays, 58.

The question was then taken on committing it to the General Judiciary. The liquor men drew the first blood by refusing to so commit it by 35 yeas to 55 nays. Christy and Young voting yea, and Garwig, Newmyer, Hays, Wainwright and McCormick, nay. The exultant faces of the lobbyists were overcast with disappointment. [Cries of yeas and nays on first reading of the bill.]

Again the temperance people tackled the bill with more amendments. The liquor men got bolder, and Mr. Morgan, of Lawrence, got the floor amid cries of "question!" "question!" Speaker McCormick caused him to suspend his remarks until order was restored, when Morgan went on to finish his ten minutes' speech, appealing to high heaven, etc. Mr. Josephs—Mr. Speaker, will it be in order to sing the Star Spangled Banner? [Laughter.] Mr. Oliver—I desire to present the protest of the citizens of Harrisburg against the passage of this bill. Speaker McCormick—It will be read as part of your remarks. Mr. Wolfe—Can't we discuss the merits of this bill? Speaker McCormick—That is what you have been trying to do all morning Mr. Wolfe—I want to explain. Speaker McCormick—Unless there is better order the business will not proceed. Various amendments were offered, but voted down. At one o'clock the House adjourned without coming to a vote.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The crusaders filled the hall again this afternoon. The ten minute time on speeches was enforced, enabling every member who wanted to speak the opportunity.

THE DISCUSSION RENEWED.

Mr. REYNOLDS (Bedford) supported the bill, and Mr. Webb followed against.

Messrs. Arnerman, Stranahan, Ramey, Wolfe, Campbell of Butler, and Morgan of Lawrence, spoke against the bill. Among the able and eloquent speeches made against the bill was that of Mr. Morgan of Lawrence. The ten minute rule prevented him from concluding one of the best efforts made on the temperance side of the question.

Messrs. Heiges, Brockway, Wainwright and Butler of Cumberland, supported it in short speeches.

COMING TO A VOTE.

At five o'clock, the yeas and nays were called on agreeing to the bill on first reading, and they were as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Ash, Brockway, Butler, Crawford, Cressler, Crogan, Egan, Foster, Gerwig, Hegemen, Heiges, Henry, Hetrick, Hildebrand, Jamison, Jones (Philadelphia,) Josephs, Kauffman, Kennedy, Kimmet, Kistler, Loftus, Lanicks, McCullough (Berks), McCullough (Philadelphia), Morgan (Schuylkill), Mylin, Newell, O'Brien, O'Neill, Petriken, Piper, Porter, Pyle, Reyburn, Reynolds, Roney, Rutter, Sheibley, Shuman, Smith (Berks), Smith (Philadelphia), Snyder, Stoeckel, Talley, Toner, Tshudy, Vogdes, Waddell, Wainwright; Welsh, Wood, Worrall, Yerkes and Speaker McCormick—55.

Nays—Messrs. Allen (Dauphin), Allen (Warren), Amerman, Bailey, Bates, Bedford, Boyd, Burchindell, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Christy, Cross, Dewitt, Fortenbach, Hays, Jones (Potter), Jones (Susquehanna), Little, McCreary, McCune, McKee, Morgan (Lawrence), Mitchell, Myer, Newmyer, Oliver, Potter, Ramsey, Salter, Stranahan, Thompson (Armstrong), Webb, Wilcox, Williams, Wolfe and Young—37.

Mr. Laidley (Greene) paired with Mr. Baird (Cameron), and McMillen (Somerset) with Thompson (Fayette).

PRESIDENTIAL VETO.

THE INFLATIONISTS ROUTED

WASHINGTON, April 22.—Following is the President's veto message:

To the Senate of the United States: Herewith I return Senate bill No. 617, entitled "An act to fix the amount of United States notes and circulation of national banks, and for other purposes," without my approval. In doing so, I must express my regret at not being able to give my assent to a measure which has received the sanction of a majority of legislators chosen by the people to make laws for their guidance, and I have studiously sought to find sufficient arguments to justify such assent, but unsuccessfully. Practically, it is a question whether the measure under discussion would give an additional dollar to the irredeemable paper currency of the country or not, and whether, by requiring three-fourths of the reserves to be retained by banks, and prohibiting interest to be received on balances, it might not prove a contraction, but the fact cannot be concealed that, theoretically,

THE BILL INCREASES THE PAPER CIRCULATION

one hundred millions of dollars, less only the amount of reserves restrained from circulation by the provisions of the second section. The measure has been supported on the theory that it would give increased circulation. It is a fair inference, therefore, that if, in practice, the measure should fail to create the abundance of circulation expected of it, the friends of the measure, particularly those out of Congress, would clamor for such inflation as would give the expected relief. The theory, in my belief, is a departure from

THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF FINANCE,

national interest, national obligations to creditors, congressional promises, party pledges on the part of both political parties, and of the personal views and promises made by me in every annual message sent to Congress, and in each annual address.

In my annual message to Congress, in December, 1869, the following passages appear: "Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an irredeemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest attention. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of the Government to secure to its citizens a medium of exchange of a fixed, unvarying value. This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be devised. It should be commenced now, and reached at the earliest practicable moment consistent with a fair regard to the interest of the debtor class. Immediate resumption, if practicable, would not be desirable. It would compel the debtor class to pay beyond their contracts the premium on gold at the date of their purchase, and would bring bankruptcy and ruin to thousands. Fluctuations, however, in the paper value of the measure of all values, gold, is detrimental to the interests of trade. It makes the man of business an involuntary gambler, for, in all sales where future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnestly recommend to you, then, such legislation as will insure

A GRADUAL RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENTS,

and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency. I still adhere to the views then expressed. As early as December 4th, 1865, the House of Representatives passed a resolution by a vote of 144 yeas to 6 nays, concurring in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency, with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit, and pledging co-operative action to this end as speedily as possible.

THE FIRST ACT

passed by the Forty-first Congress on the 18th day of March, 1869, was as follows: An act to strengthen the public credit of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the government to discharge all its obligations to the public creditors, and to settle conflicting questions and interpretations of the law by virtue of which such obligations have been contracted, it is hereby provided and declared that the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment in coin, or its equivalent, of all its obligations of the United States, and of all the interest bearing obligations, except in cases where the law authoring the issue of any such obligations has expressly provided, that the same may be paid in lawful money or in other currency than gold and silver, but none of said interest bearing obligations not already due shall be redeemed or paid before maturity, unless, at such times as the United States notes shall be convertible into coin at the option of the holder, or unless at such time bonds of the United States, bearing a lower rate of interest than bonds to be redeemed can be sold at par in coin, and the United States also solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of United States notes in coin.

This act still remains as a continuing pledge of the faith of the United States to make provision at the earliest practible moment for the redemption of the United States notes in coin. A declaration contained in the act of June 20, 1864, created an obligation that the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued should never exceed four hundred millions of dollars. The amount in actual circulation was actually reduced to three hundred and fifty-six millions of dollars, at which point Congress passed the act of February 4th, 1868, suspending the further reduction of the currency. The forty-four millions have ever been regarded as a reserve, to be used only in case of an emergency, such as has occurred on several occasions, and must occur when, from any cause revenues suddenly fall below the expenditures, and such a reserve is necessary, because the fractional currency, amounting to fifty millions, is redeemable in legal tender on call. It may be said that such a return of fractional currency for redemption is impossible, but let steps be taken for a return to specie basis, and it will be found that silver will take the place of fractional currency as rapidly as it can be supplied. When the premium on gold reaches a sufficiently low point with the amount of United States notes to be issued permanently within proper limits, and the treasury so strengthened as to be able to redeem them in coin on demand, it will then be safe to inaugurate

A SYSTEM OF FREE BANKING,

with such provisions as to make compulsory redemption of circulating notes of banks in coin or United States notes themselves, redeemable and made equivalent to coin as a measure preparatory to free banking, or for placing the government in a condition to redeem its notes in coin at the earliest practicable moment. The

REVENUES OF THE COUNTRY

should be increased so as to pay the current expenses, provide for the sinking fund required by law, and also a surplus to be retained in the treasury in gold. I am not a believer in any artificial method of making paper money equal to coin when coin is not owned or held ready to redeem the promises to pay for paper money is nothing more than a promise to pay, and is valuable exactly in proportion to the amount of coin it can be converted into, while coin is not used as a circulating medium, or the currency of the country is not convertible into it at par, it becomes an article of commerce as much as any other product. The surplus will seek a foreign market as will any other surplus. The balance of trade has nothing to do with the question. The duties on imports being required in coin, create a limited demand for gold, and about enough to satisfy that demand remains in the country to increase this supply. I see no way open but by the government hoarding through the means above given, and possibly by requiring the national banks to aid it.

It is claimed by the advocates of the measure herewith returned that there is an unequal distribution of the banking capital of the country. I was disposed to give great weight to this view of the question at first, but on reflection it will be remembered that there still remains four millions of dollars of authorized bank note circulation assigned to States having less than their quota not yet taken. In addition to this, the States having less than their quota of bank circulation, have the option of twenty-five millions more to be taken from those States having more than their proportion. When this is all taken up, or when specie payments are fully restored or are in rapid progress of restoration, that will be the time to consider the question of "more currency."

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, April 22, 1874.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

W. H. Wilson plead guilty to the charge of obstructing an officer.

Gustavus A. Thumm was found guilty of assault and battery.

Benj. Schlup, on a charge of embezzlement, paid the costs and a nolle pros. was entered.

Eliza Bell, charged with false pretences was acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

Samuel S. Pyle was placed on trial for mayhem. It is alleged that he bit off Christ Heislings nose some time ago in a ruction near Mansfield.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Theodore Kestner vs. the P., V. & C. R. W. Co. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $725.

Christian Kestner vs. same: Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $650.

In the case of David Kestner vs. same the jury found for the defendant.

The case of Alex McKee vs. J. C. Bidwell, an action to recover for damages sustained in falling through a hatchway of the defendant's building, is on trial.

W. E. Schmertz & Co, vs Tegethoff, action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $358 28.

Mrs. Fred. Rochrol, on petition, was declared a feme sole trader.

Leonard E. Johnston vs. L. E. Johnston for use of Ira B. McVay & Co., and H Woelker vs. Michael and Francis O'Hara; a scire facias on a mortgage. On trial.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The case of Geo. A. Q. Miller vs. Miller, Force & Co., is on trial. The plaintiff claims $2,085 as salary and expenses as a traveling salesman for the defendants.

Marker Rush vs. Hugh S. Fleming; on trial. The case is an action to recover the value of certain goods which the defendant, as Sheriff, sold on an execution issued on Levi Rush, brother of the plaintiff, the said goods, it is claimed, belonged to the plaintiff.

In the case of Kredel vs. O'Neill & Rook, defendants moved for a new trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

IN CHAMBERS.

Amos Tening vs. the Brady's Bend Insurance Company, debtor in bankruptcy, Armstrong county. Hearing on motion for injunction continued till Monday, May 5th, prox. Stoner for, Neal contra.

A. Arensthal, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The report of United States Marshal Hall, as provisional assignee of the sale of certain personal property, was presented and confirmed, and the regular assignee directed to pay certain costs and expenses.

J. H. Bailey, Esq., commissioner appointed to distribute $7,850, the fund arising from the sale of the steam tug Oil Valley, filed his report of distribution.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

W. H. Cooper plead nolle contendere to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Chas. Lang, charged with larceny from the person.

John Bruner plead guilty to a charge of embezzlement.

Samuel Pyle was convicted of mayhem, Chris. Keissler prosecutor.

The case of John Maledy, charged with malicious mischief, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The jury will be charged this morning in the case of Alex. McKee vs. J. C. Bidwell. This is an action for damages, for injuries received by falling through a hatchway.

In the case of L. E. Johns et al. vs. Michael O'Hara, a scire facias on a mechanics' lien, a verdict for $12,898 34 was rendered.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of Rush vs. Fleming was compromised.

Owners of steamboat R. J. Lockwood vs. Eureka Insurance Co. Action to recover on a policy of insurance for $2,500 on the Lockwood, which was sunk in the Mississippi at St. Louis, in February 1872. The case is on trial.

In the case of James White vs. Jacob Hill, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered for $168.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless

In this Court the following business was transacted:

E. P. Jones, trustee for the Smithfield Savings Bank, creditor, vs. A. Inskeep & Co., debtors, Pittsburgh. Petition in bankruptcy filed, and usual order made.

Owens and Shannon, bankrupts, Allegheny county. Injunction granted against certain creditors.

John George, Jr., et al., creditors, vs. Geo. B. Hays, debtor, Westmoreland county. Motion for injunction argued and decision reserved.

Fourth National Bank, et al., creditors, vs. C. L. Graff, debtor, in bankruptcy, Pittsburgh. Restraining order granted against certain execution creditors.

Stephens & Eicher, bankrupts, Fayette county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate, free and discharged of liens, and directing assignee to pay unpaid purchase money.

Mark Campbell, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made for examination of bankrupt, and other witnesses before Register Harper.

Amos Tenney, creditor vs. Brady's Bend Iron Co., debtor, in bankruptcy, Armstrong county. Rule granted on creditor and debtor to show cause why Wm. Miller & Co., creditors, shall not intervene.

Eugene Calland & Bro., bankrupts, Luzerne county. Petition to have certain claims expunged. Referred to Register Willard, of Scranton, for examination and report.

E. P. Jones, trustee, &c., creditor, vs. Hilands & King, debtors, in bankruptcy, Allegheny city. Petition filed and the usual order made.

Jenkins, Nish & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny county. Petition for discharge referred back to Register Harper for examination and report.

James B. Hill, bankrupt, Clarion county. Order made for the sale of certain personal property.

Andrews & Jones, bankrupts, Allegheny City. Rule granted on assignee to show cause why he should not pay certain rent due James Caldwell.

William H. Cluley, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Rule granted on bankrupt and assignees to show cause why certain rent due J. B. Birmingham should not be paid.

Andrew Ackley vs the steam tug Stella, in admiralty. W. G. Johnson, trustee, was allowed to intervene.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John Maledy, charged with maliciously breaking a spring-wagon belonging to Mathias Steinhauser, was acquitted and the prosecutor ordered to pay the costs.

Martin Patterson and George Louis, charged by Henry Magee with robbery and felonious assault, were found guilty of the latter part of the charge.

Thomas Mehan, charged by Robert Hare with assault and battery, was acquitted and the costs divided.

James Elkins, charged with the larceny of some pigeons from R. Zang, was found guilty.

The case of C. C. Lamm, charged by A. Ortlieb with false pretence, is on trial.

*Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe

MARINE NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—A dispatch from Atlantic City says: The steamer ashore on Brigantine shoal is the Nederland from Antwerp, via Liverpool, where she put in for repairs to her steering gear. She has a large and valuable cargo shipped in Antwerp for Philadelphia for which port she is bound. She has no passengers. Her rudder and wheel are gone, but she is otherwise in good condition.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

The steamship Nederland, of the Red Star line, which is reported ashore, was the second vessel of the line built at New Castle-on-Tyne in the latter part of the year 1872. She has a burden of 3,000 tons, is an iron screw propellor, is 350 feet in length and 39 feet in breadth of beam and draws twenty one feet of water when loaded. She is divided into water tight compartments and has double sides. The vessels of the Red Star line, although built in England and sailing under Belgian flags are owned in this city by the International Navigation Company. The Nederland was appointed to sail from this port for Antwerp on the 17th instant, and after that another trip was to have taken place on the New York branch of the line.

A COLLISION.

The steamship Illinois, which left this port for Liverpool to-day below the city ran into a tow of canal boats and sunk four of them. The crew were saved. But a woman and child were drowned. The steamer was not damaged.

ANOTHER STEAMER—THE AMERIQUE LOST.

BREST, April 16.—The steamer Amerique foundered during a violent tempest on the 14th. She was abandoned when on the point of sinking. The Italian ship, which saved the largest number of those on board and arrived here to-day brings forty passengers and one hundred and forty-eight of the crew. The Norwegian vessel which saved thirty more of the passengers also arrived here. The English vessel, with the remainder of the passengers and crew is expected here to-night She may have gone to some English port. Passengers are loud in their praise of Capt. Tessan of the Amerique, who, they say, was cool and brave throughout.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Mr. Mackenzie, agent of the Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, has received a dispatch from the manager of the line confirming the loss of the Amerique. Courageous efforts by Captain Rossan and the crew are unanimously testified to by the passengers. The dimensions of the Amerique were: Length on deck, 410 feet; breadth of beam, 48 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 39 feet 3 inches; draught of water at load line, 24 feet. She had four decks, was bark-rigged, and is 4,500 tons burden, builders' measurement, while her registered tonnage was 2,800 tons.

CHARACTER OF THE VESSEL.

The Amerique was the last of the vessels belonging to the company which had been lengthened. She was loaded with about the average cargo carried at this season to the other side, which was composed of a great variety of merchandise, in two or three hundred lots, the aggregate of which was valued at $181,357.

THE CARGO.

One of the principal items was a lot of 9,995 bags of wheat, valued at $18,000; 303 boxes of bacon, worth $12,000; salted hides, valued at $15,434; 204 bales of cotton, $11,047; 1,049 packages of machinery and fixtures, $8,000; 2 lots of wheat, valued respectively at $12,240 and $10,400; 16 barrels of jewelers' ashes or sweepings sent abroad for resmelting, was valued at $15,000. The agent, Mr. Mackenzie, says the Company will not be financially affected to any great extent, and there are steamers enough to make weekly passages if the managers see fit to take them from the other lines.

THE INSURANCE.

The Amerique was insured in France for $600,000.

Gaillard was the name of the second officer reported lost by the sinking of the steamship Amerique. He was on board the Ville Du Havre when that vessel went down. No other passenger was lost.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE EUROPE.

A large number of the steerage passengers of the abandoned steamship Europe called yesterday at the French trans-Atlantic Company's office, and were each given twelve dollars to relieve their immediate wants. All so desiring will receive railroad tickets free to the points of destination. Capt. Lemaire leaves for Paris on Saturday.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

QUEENSTOWN, April 16.—Arrived—Steamship Nestorian from Baltimore.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Arrived—Steamship France from London and Russia from Liverpool.

ANOTHER STEAMER ASHORE.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 16.—A large full rigged black screw steamer, flying what appears to be the French flag, is ashore on Brigantine shoals.

MORE CASUALTIES.

NEW YORK, April 16.—By the sinking of a schooner in the Sound during the late gales, three men were drowned

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The steamer Amite hence for Pensacola with a cargo of grain and flour, collided last night in Rigolets with the steamer Reliance. The Amite was sunk in a few minutes. No lives were lost. The cargo was a total loss, valued at $10,000. The steamer will probably be raised.

PARIS, April 18.—A few of the passengers of the ill-fated steamer L'Amerique have arrived here. Their narratives of the disaster are incoherent. The following is a substantial summary: The weather continued fine until the morning of April 13th, when a strong westerly breeze sprung up and veered at two o'clock to the northwest, finally blowing a gale from the west-northwest. A heavy sea struck the roof of the wheel-house when about one hundred miles from Brest. The captain ordered the ship-head to be turned to the wind. The gale increased and at seven P. M. it was blowing a hurricane, filling the engine-room with water. During the night the weather thickened and the vessel was rapidly filled with water putting out the fires three times. The engineers succeeded, nevertheless, in keeping up steam. On the morning of the 14th the sea went down for a short period and everybody worked at the pumps until ten o'clock, when the engines finally stopped working. Heavy seas shipped at various times could not have so filled the holds with large quantities of water in them and it became evident the vessel had sprung a leak. Carpenters vainly endeavored to discover its whereabouts. A donkey engine was set to work, but efforts to lessen the water were futile.

The vessel became unmanageable at 4:30 p. m., and the captain was compelled to inform the passengers of its hopeless condition. He proposed to signal an Italian ship which had been standing by gallantly. This information created surprise, because, until then, officers of the steamer had succeeded in concealing its condition. In a few words they reassured the passengers recommending them to remain calm and take their life preservers. The transfer during the furious sea was successfully accomplished. It commenced at five o'clock and was completed at seven. It was

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE,

considering the weather. The sole accident was to first officer Gavay, who was drowned in the transfer. There are various surmises as to the origin of the disaster. It was not attributed to the heavy seas shipped. It is probable that the cargo of wheat, while wet, swelled and started the rivets, or possibly the ship touched during low tide. The roofing of the engine room started at the commencement of the gale allowing water to enter freely.

LONDON, April 18.—The Herald correspondent at Brest sends the official report of Captain Rousseau of L'Amerique. It substantially confirms the telegrams from Paris. The company gave the passengers money for their immediate necessities. Many of the passengers are prostrated with fatigue, and there is one case of paralysis. The company throws blame upon British shipbuilders, who lengthened and transformed the old ships bearing imperial names which was a necessity for their alteration, but weakened the ships and impaired their seaworthiness. All speak in the highest terms of the conduct of the captain and officers.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

There is as yet no official indication concerning the President's action on the Finance bill, but the general impression is he will approve it. Friends of measure are confident in this belief, and some of them give as a reason for it the expression of hope in the President's last annual message that "the best measure may be arrived at to secure such an elasticity of currency as will keep employed all industries of the country and prevent such an inflation as will put off indefinitely the resumption of specie payment," and a further remark of the President that "the decision of Congress on this subject will have the hearty support of the executive."

BOSTON.

End of the Senatorial Contest Gov. Washburne Chosen.

BOSTON, April 17—At a meeting of the Dawes men, before the session was opened at two o'clock, a ballot for candidates other than Dawes resulted in 36 votes for Dr. Loring and 14 for Washburne, part of which were for Emery Washburne and part for Gov. Washburne; the rest were scattering. Judge Bennett of Taunton receiving some votes.

A communication was received from the Dawes men proposing a union on the name of Dr. Loring which was rejected by the Hoar men by almost a unanimous vote. Another proposition was received from the Dawes men that the Hoar men should pass a resolution complimentary to Dawes, and the Dawes men would then withdraw his name. They also proposed that but one more ballot should be taken to-day and the convention then adjourned to Saturday. Both of these propositions were voted down.

Mr. Sprague, of Framingham, moved that the Hoar men should stick to Judge Hoar, but finally withdrew the motion.

THE FINAL BALLOT.

The thirty-third and final ballot was taken when the Convention re-assembled after the recess. After the roll was called, there began an immediate change of votes, which lasted nearly half an hour, all of them being in favor of Governor Washburne. The result was as follows: Whole number of votes, 267; necessary to a choice, 134; William B. Washburne, 151; Curtis, 64; Dawes, 29; Adams, 15; Loring, 4; Banks, 4; Wendell Phillips, 1; Stephen N. Gifford, 1; John G. Whittier, 1.

THE RESULT.

The President stated that: "It appears that William B. Washburne is chosen Senator." He then declared the Convention adjourned.

"KEYSTONE STATE."

HOW THE TERM ORIGINATED.

Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger, Book Publishers, Philadelphia, have just issued a neatly bound volume giving a history of the origin of the appellation "Keystone State," which has in years past caused considerable discussion. This volume claims that "Pennsylvania is called the 'Keystone State'—the thirteenth State, the block of the arch—from the fact that, by the casting of the vote of John Morton she secured the unanimous adoption of the Declaration of Independence in the Continental Congress on the Fourth of July, 1776, being the last or thirteenth State to vote for that immortal instrument.

And further along, speaking of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, it notes the following, which may be news to some of our readers:

"When the delegations from all the colonies, except Pennsylvania, had voted, and it was discovered that they were equally divided, John Hancock, perceiving that John Morton, one of the Pennsylvania delegation, was not in his seat, and seemingly aware that the latter held the casting vote in favor of the measure, arose and made a speech, urging the Pennsylvania delegation to vote for independence. He continued his exhortation until he saw John Morton enter the hall, and then sat down.

"The Pennsylvania delegation stood equally divided upon the great issue, until John Morton gave the casting vote in favor of the Declaration.

"Thus John Morton decided the vote of Pennsylvania; and thus Pennsylvania, by giving the casting vote, decided that important question, and from this circumstance she received the name of the Keystone State—the thirteenth State—the block of the arch."

The book contains a number of articles quoted from newspapers and other publications regarding the "Keystone State" and ends with the full text of the new Constitution. It contains one hundred and ninety pages, is printed on fine, thick paper and is a valuable book, especially to Pennsylvanians.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

MERCER COUNTY DECLARES FOR JUDGE TRUNKEY.

MERCER, PA., April 18, 1874.

To the Editors of The Post:

Enclosed please find resolutions adopted by our County Committee, which, by order of same, I forward to you for publication.

Yours truly,

S. S. MEHARD, JR.,
Sec. Mercer Co. Dem. Com.

Resolved, That this meeting of the representatives of the Democracy of Mercer county present the name of Hon. John Trunkey, of Venango county, for the State nomination for Supreme Judge. We do this with a personal knowledge of his character as a man, and of his legal reputation as a lawyer. Without disparaging others, we claim that he has no superior in the State in all the qualifications that go to make up the high standard that gives dignity and character to the Bench. He is of the proper years to serve out a term before the infirmities of age enfeeble his mind—he is proverbially laborious, and enjoys in an eminent degree the confidence of the people of every party. We present his name to our fellow Democrats of the State, and respectfully ask that they give the matter a careful consideration, having in view not only the propriety of his nomination, but the future welfare of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That THE POST, Pittsburgh, Patriot, Harrisburg, Intelligencer, Lancaster, and Courier, Titusville, be requested to give publication to the above resolution, as well as all the weekly Democratic papers in the State.

AS Mr. Batista was filling a lamp at his locksmithy, 133 Third avenue on Saturday morning at eight o'clock, the fluid took fire, but quick as thought he hurled the blazing concern into the yard and prevented a conflagration.

SAMUEL H. SCOTT has been elected a member of the Chartiers Agricultural Society.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Josiah R. Phillips was acquitted of a charge of larceny preferred by William McMillan.

William Woods plead nolo contendre to a charge of assault and battery.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of James A. Richey, charged with false pretenses, the defendant paying the costs.

Edward Andrews was tried for assault and battery on Lawrence Daily. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, and the costs divided between the parties.

Alexander Cobb plead guilty to a charge of fornication.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The case of the Citizens' Oil Refining Company vs. Wm. J. Kountz, was submitted to the jury.

The case of Thomas and Harriet Smith, heirs of Levi Smith vs. George Thornton, action of ejectment for a lot of ground in Lawrenceville, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

The jury in the case of Peter McGee vs. M. McLaughlin, action in ejectment, rendered a verdict for plaintiff, with six cents damages and costs.

The jury in the case of George Wm. Kredel vs. O'Neill & Rook, action for damages for libel, returned a verdict for plaintiff for $750.

David Meldrum vs. William Holmes, on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Dawson, Bailey & Co., vs. Collins, Pool & Co., debtors in bankruptcy, Venango county. Restraining order granted.

Wm. Seanor, bankrupt, Venango. Petition for discharge presented and final examination ordered before Register Rodgers.

Mead & Magee, bankrupts, Warren county. Goodwin Mead discharged.

D. H. Ryall, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Answer to assignee presented and filed.

First National Bank of Clearfield vs. James T. Brady, debtor, in bankruptcy, Pittsburgh; M. Harper vs. James T. Brady, debtor; trial in both cases and jury find that the facts set forth in creditors petition are not true.

Robert McKindly, assignee of E. H. Coon, vs. James A. Shallenberger. trial continued.

Porter, Bell & Co., vs. Mt. Union Iron Company, debtor, in bankruptcy. Discontinued.

A. Ackley, vs. steam tug Kate Dickson, in admiralty. Libel filed, and attachment and monition issued. Claim and stipulations filed by the owners and vessel released.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

The jury is out in the case of Edward Grinder, charged with larceny. The same defendant plead guilty to a similar charge of larceny.

The jury is out in the case of John Christoffel, indicted for misdemeanor, under the livery act, and cruelty to animals.

In the case of Amos Sarver, David and Charles McGinley, indicted for assault and battery and resisting a constable in the discharge of his duty, in Elizabeth borough, the evidence was all taken, counsel made their arguments, and the Judge will charge the jury this morning.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the cases of Meldrum vs. Holmes, and McCauley vs. McKay et al. the juries were out.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The jury in the case of the Citizens' Oil Refining Company for use of Fisher Bros. vs. W. T. Koehler, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs in the sum of $702 50.

The cases of Kestner vs. the P. V. and C. R. R. Co., are still on trial.

In the case of Thomas Smith et al. vs. George Thornton, reported Thursday, the jury found for plaintiff, with 6¼ cents, damages and costs, subject to the decision of the Court on a question of law reserved, as to whether the slave marriage contracted in Virginia entitled the children to an inheritance of the property.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

The First National Bank of Warren, Pa., vs. J. K. Palmer & Co., debtors, in bankruptcy. Answer filed, and jury trial ordered at next June term at Erie.

D. H. Ryall, bankrupt, Westmoreland county. Rule on assignee to show cause why they should not pay bankrupt a certain sum of money and answer thereto. Referred to Register Marchand for examination and report.

McMillen & Stewart, bankrupts, Crawford county. Order of court disapproving Register's report, on petition of W. R. Boie, Esq., for compensation as solicitor and for fees to assignee, was reconsidered and rule granted to show cause why the same should not be reduced.

First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., vs. James T. Brady & Co., and Michael Harper vs. James T. Brady & Co., debtors, in bankruptcy, Pittsburgh. Petitions in each case, and all proceedings thereunder were vacated and annulled.

D. C. Oyster, assignee, vs. Abel Gresh et. al. Assignee was allowed to file amended bill. Messrs. Hay & Keenan were allowed to withdraw appearance for respondents. Trial continued.

The following cases were continued, viz.: W. G. Johnson, trustee, &c., vs. Blackmore & Nelson; Edward House vs. Blackmore & Nelson; Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Christopher Graff, J. B. Sneathen & Co. et al. vs. Stalb & Co.; John H. Bailey, assignee, &c., vs. Blythe & Deitrich.

The National Iron Co., bankrupt, Montour county. Assignee directed to pay certain taxes due upon estate.

The trial list having been exhausted the jury were discharged.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James Oyler, convicted on two indictments for larceny, was sentenced nine months to the Workhouse on each charge.

In the case of Amos Sawer, et al., charged with assault and battery and obstructing an officer, a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy was rendered, as to all the defendants except the McGinley boys, who were acquitted.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The deed of Robert Dickson, trustee of the Nation Trust Bank, and John H. Bailey, Receiver to the Tenth Ward Bank, for the new bank building on Penn street, was presented in Court and acknowledged by the Receiver.

Malcolm Hay, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony and report the facts in the case of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company vs. The Pittsburgh Gas Company.

On the part of plaintiff, a motion for a new trial was made and reason filed in the case of Daniel Wenke vs. The P. V. C. R. R. Company.

Elizabeth Ann Carmichael presented a libel in divorce against John Swayne Carmichael, and a subpœna was awarded.

Viewers were appointed in the cases of William Harner and wife, Frederick Lackner and Jacob Keller against The P. V. & C. R. R. Company.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick, Ewing and White.

In the case of McCauley vs. Kay et al., a verdict for five dollars was rendered in favor of plaintiff.

In the case of Meldrum vs. Holmes, a verdict for $100 in favor of plaintiff was returned.

Orphans' Court—Judge Stowe.

Petition presented, and on motion of James Bredin, Esq., attorney for the heirs of J. W. Kirker, the balance in the hands of A. D. Bell, Esq., administrator of the estate of Jane Scott, deceased.

Decree made directing John McKnight, Esq., administrator of the estate of Wm. Fairfield, deceased, to pay out the funds in his hands according to the report of the Auditor distributing the same.

Report of sale made by Joseph F. Smith, guardian of Harper H. Smith et al., presented and confirmed; bond filed and approved, and guardian directed to make deed to purchaser.

Petition of executors and trustees of the estate of John Marry to be discharged. So decreed.

The Court appointed C. C. Taylor, Esq., auditor to distribute balance in hands of accountant, James M. Taylor, administrator of the estate of Joseph Keck, deceased.

The widow's appraisement of the estate of W. S. Haven, Esq., was approved nisi.

In partition, estate of James Scott, deceased; a report of the inquest was filed and confirmed nisi.

Isabella J. Little et al—guardian of minors reported her inability to sell certain property at public sale, and praying authority to sell at private sale. Decree made for private sale.

Annie O. Anderson et al—petition presented, and Henry L. Anderson appointed guardian, and directed to give bond in $300.

Report of Geo. W. Hazlett, guardian of Alice C. and Frank C. Fleming, minors, of private sale, presented and confirmed.

Deed of Geo. W. Hazlett to John Hazlett acknowledged in open Court.

A rule was granted on Augustus Hani, administrator of the estate of John Hani, deceased, to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt of Court.

Jane E. Thompson et al., minors—petition presented, and William R. Thompson appointed guardian. Bond filed and approved.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In this Court, sitting at chambers, the following business was transacted:

Cornell & Amerman vs. D. Harris & Co., Venango county, debtors in bankruptcy, the injunction granted the order appointing U. S. Marshal Hall provisional assignee was rescinded.

Lewis Brainard, of Susquehanna county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Willard, of Scranton.

JURORS DRAWN.

LIST OF TRAVERSE JURORS DRAWN FOR THE APRIL TERM OF THE DISTRICT COURT AND THE JUNE TERM OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

The following jurors have been drawn to serve in the District and Criminal Courts:

DISTRICT COURT.

Third Monday, April—Andrew English, James Lawton, J. W. Patterson, Edward Frittry, Benjamin Kennedy, Christ. Lightbill, John Martin, Robert Bell, A. Y. Pratt, Joseph W. Spencer, Joseph Wall, Joseph McSwiggen, E. J. Connell, Wm. Riley, Michael Wilbroch, John Larkin, Walter Kirkpatrick, Augustus Grusch, Patrick Fetherstone, Jonah Mellin, Samuel Alter, James Donaldson, John Mires, Joseph Vegel, Owen McCusker, B. F. Ralston, W. P. Bedell, Theo. Steinike, John Bigert, Wm. Alston, M. E. Poste, Edward Overill, S. Rice, David K. Quaill, A. McD. Bailey, Wm. Alexander, Louis Heinrich, Stewart Zeigler, James Shannon, E. Davison, Sr., M. H. Neely, John Moorehead, Charles Evans, James H. Parker, George Burns, Matthew Melvin, Conrad Eisenhauer, Fred. Ruch, Wm. B. Oliver, James Shearer, T. A. Carnahan, Henry Craft, Edward P. Wilkinson, Robert Milligan, Harrison Graham, John Dickson, Robert McAyeal, M. G. Clark, John Jamison, John Goos.

First Monday, May—John Irwin, Wm. Ralston, J. Cavanaugh, Daniel Moulder, Jacob Schermer, Patrick C. Duffy, Philip Kramer, John McKinney, Robert Dalzel, Wm. Tucker, Hiram K. Sample, H. H. Dearman, John Creighton, Wm. Magill, Jr., Alex. Dickey, W. H. Lynch, George W. Abbot, Wm. Fisher, John Keiser, Wm. Q. Shroads, L. R. Murray, William McConnell, H. T. Berlly, George M. Minn, Robert Garves, John W. Edmundson, G. W. Biggs, R. M. Leonard, Thomas Dolin, Daniel Durgan, Nathan Hart, L. H. Marshall, Augustus Kieber, Hugh Roney, James McIntyre, Boyle Kerr, Robert Smith, Thomas Fenlon, Jos. F. Hickman, Thomas D Patterson, G. M. Bacon, Jas. S. Whigman, David Thomas, Thos. Sucg, Duncan Dallas, N. Smith, Thomas Collins, Leslie Orr, James Hunter, Geo. Michael, George Barnes, Fred. Rhoods, Samuel Kerr, B. H. Haskins, N. P. Sawyer, Robert McCain, William Griffin, Bernard Stefano, Robert Daff, John McMahon.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUNE TERM.

Wm. Morrow, Upper St. Clair township; Chas. Frasch, Seventh ward; Alfred McCabe, Moon township; Lewis McCabe, Fourth ward; John J. McAfee, Wilkins township; John McRoberts, Seventh ward; James M. Kier East Deer township, Jno. Jahn, Third ward; James Zinkand, Tenth ward, Allegheny; Wm. E. Scott, Twenty eight ward; Chas Golden, Fourteenth ward; Fred. Smith, Tenth ward; S. D. Slaith, Eighteenth ward; Phillip Elter, Twenty-fifth ward; James Cochrane, Eleventh ward; D. W. White, Sewickley; W. W. Snyder, Thirteenth ward; Joshua Marshall, Pine township; James Newell, Leet township; John McCleary, Mifflin township; Michal Dwiger, Tenth ward, Wm. Reese, Lincoln township F. A. Heiseley, First ward; Wm. Barney, Nineteenth ward; A. J. Steele, Fourth ward, Allegheny; Jno. McGilvery, Fifteenth ward; Henry G. Collock, Lincoln township; John Orr. First ward, Allegheny; Adam Bryson, East Deer township; James McCune, Jr. Twelfth ward; Robinson Collins, Elizabeth township; Peter McCormick, First ward; B. W. McCoy, Jr., Twenty-ninth ward; Harry Crawford, Nineteenth ward; Daniel McKain, Braddocks borough; Robert Harper, Sixth ward, Allegheny; Geo. McKnight, Third ward, Allegheny; H. H. Hope, Seventh ward; J. O. Snowden, First ward, Allegheny; Ernest Neitrich, Twenty-sixth ward.

WESTMORELAND U. P. PRESBYTERY.

The following is a synopsis of what was done by this Presbytery sitting in McKeesport this week:

Rev. J. B. Jackson was chosen Moderator.

Rev. Oliver Katz was released from the pastoral charge of Apollo.

Rev. W. S. Harper accepted a call from Buena Vista; salary $850 and free parsonage.

Mr. W. H. Vincent, probationer, accepted a call from Fairfield at a salary of $1,000. Mr. Vincent delivered his ordination trial. Mr. Matthew Patterson gave a licensure. These performances were sustained.

Mr. J. A. Scroggs was received as a probationer from Xenia Presbytery.

The following were chosen commissioners to the General Assembly to meet at Monmouth, Ills., on the 27th of May: Revs. W. R. Stevenson, A. J. Young and J. R. Jackson; and Elders, John Wylie, David Drennen and John D. Shaw.

Alternates—Revs. Jas. Kelso, Oliver Katz and E. Z. Thomas; and Elders, Thos. McCague, Huston Cochran and Samuel Pollock.

Rev. W. R. Stevenson is delegate to the general Board of Home Missions.

The Presbytery instructed its representative to this Board to oppose all appropriations that would supplement salaries in country churches above $1,000, and in city churches above $1,200.

An impressive conference on temperance was held on Tuesday evening. The exercises had a special bearing on the women's war against whisky. Resolutions were adopted pointedly condemning the traffic in ardent spirits and their use as a beverage; extending warm sympathy and good cheer to the women's movement; commending the faithfulness of Judges in enforcing the laws against intemperance; and earnestly appealing for the exertion of every influence in favor of the reform.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF HON. A. P. CALLOW, MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY.

Another prominent citizen is gone. Hon. A. P. Callow, Mayor of Allegheny, died on Saturday morning, at half-past five o'clock, at his residence, on Montgomery avenue. Although Mr. Callow's death was not unexpected, the news, which was rapidly communicated all over the city, caused hundreds to flock to City Hall, to learn particulars, as the deceased was a favorite with all who knew him, his uniform affability both as a private man and an official creating a host of friends. Mayor Callow's sickness was caused by a combination of diseases, aggravated by wounds received in the army, and an injury received on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Conemaugh, some two years since.

HIS HISTORY.

A. P. Callow was born in Shaler township, this county, in March, 1832, consequently he was in his forty-third year at the time of his demise. At fourteen years of age he commenced to learn the printing trade with Kennedy & Bro., job printers, of this city, and afterward completed his trade with Shryock & McMillen. After thoroughly mastering his trade, he went to New York City, and engaged with the well known publishing house of Harper & Bros. as a pressman, and sent to press the first form of Harper's Weekly. In 1856, when Harper's were burned out, he returned to this city, and about this time married Miss Etta Shaw.

IN THE ARMY.

When the war broke out, Mr. Callow, who was at this time in the job printing business with his brother Hiram, enlisted in the One Hundred and Second regiment, and was made adjutant of the regiment. He was twice wounded—at Malvern Hill and in the battle of the Wilderness. The wounds received at the latter place were a source of pain to him up to the time of his death.

In 1864 he was mustered out of service and returned at once to his old occupation, at which he remained until 1869 when he was elected

MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY.

In January 1870 he assumed the duties of the office and after serving two years was re-elected for three years. His success as a politician was mainly due to his army record. He carried the same qualities into the executive chair that had distinguished him as a private citizen, and all who have had recourse to him for advice or assistance will remember him gratefully.

JURORS FOR THE JUNE TERM.

THE following gentlemen comprise the grand jury drawn for the June term of the Criminal Court:

James McGinley, driver; Wm. Hamilton, boss glass blower; Wm. Langdon, tailor; Andrew Kelly, planing mill; Jno. Hays, farmer; S. S. Boggs, gent.; Jno. Caldwell, gent.; Louis Affelder, gent.; Frank H. Pauline, barber; Robt. S. Thompson, fireman, Jos. Pollock, painter; Simon Greaser, boiler maker; John R. Graham, farmer; James Wentley, ice merchant; Andrew Deglemann, tinner; E. F. A. Hastings, machinist; W. J. Matthews, clerk; Thomas Wren, steel cutter; David McCracken, blacksmith; Richard J. Thomas, peddler; James Atkinson, gent; James Reed, box manufacturer; John Prier, colored laborer; Alonzo Hickey, plasterer.

I DESIRE to furnish my testimony in behalf of Dr. Jayne's excellent medicine, the Expectorant. I have been troubled with asthma over two years, and it became so bad last fall and winter, that I could not walk over twenty rods without sitting down to rest; neither could I perform work of any kind. If I chopped wood briskly for five minutes, I would fall down for want of breath, so firmly had the disease taken hold of me. Finally I was persuaded to try the Expectorant, and procuring a bottle from Messrs. Hawley & Etchell, of this place, I commenced using it. After taking in all four bottles, I am now able to do as much work in a day as any man in my neighborhood, and my complaint has entirely left me. Therefore I cordially recommend this Expectorant to any one troubled with asthma.—Horace Smedley, Fitchburg, Mich.

WSM&W

AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW ST. MARY'S CHURCH LAWRENCEVILLE.

A very impressive and interesting event transpired Sunday morning—the dedication of the new St. Mary's Catholic church adjoining the former edifice in the Seventeenth ward. The structure is finished interiorly in the most elegant manner, and exteriorly presents an imposing appearance. It is spacious, harmonious in every detail, and will compare with the finest churches in the city in point of elegance, finish and adaptability.

The dedicatory service consisted of a Solemn Pontifical Mass, celebrated by Right Rev. M. Domenec, assisted by five clergymen. Right Rev. T. Mullen, Bishop of Erie diocese, delivered the dedicatory discourse in his usual eloquent vein. A fine volunteer choir rendered Lamblotte's beautiful Mass in D. At the Offertory Mrs. Phine Donnelly, a leading soprano from Philadelphia, sang Millard's Ave Maria, in a most expressive manner. The church was filled to the margin of discomfort by a devout throng of worshippers, and the exercises were of a most imposing character.

"HOUSEKEEPER" OF HEALTH.

The liver being the great depurating or blood cleansing organ of the system—set this great "housekeeper of our health" at work, and the foul corruptions which gender the blood, and rot out, as it were, the machinery of life, are gradually expelled from the system. For this purpose Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery with very small doses of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are pre-eminently the articles needed. They cure every kind of humor from the worst scrofula to the common pimple, blotch or eruption. Great eating ulcers kindly heal under their mighty curative influence. Virulent blood poisons that lurk in the system are by them robbed of their terrors, and by their preserving and somewhat protracted use the most tainted systems may be completely renovated and built up anew. Enlarged glands, tumors and swellings dwindle away and disappear under the influence of these great resolvents.

DOCTORS COULDN'T HELP HIM.

MEIGSVILLE, Morgan Co., O., March 24, 1872.

Dear Dr. PIERCE:

When I was 12 or 15 years of age I took what is called King's Evil, and by constant doctoring it would heal in one place and break out in another. It also broke out in my left ear. I first found your name in the Christian Advocate and sent 10 miles for the first bottle, which did me more good than all other medicines I ever used. I am 28 years old and doctored with five doctors, and not one of them helped me so much as your bottle of Discovery. I have got well and able to do a good day's work.

STTH JOHN A. WILSOM.

THE SENATE'S CHAPLAIN.

A METHODIST JOURNAL'S OPINION.

[From the Washington Methodist.]

Chaplain Sunderland, of Washington city, is a sort of heavenly wire-puller. He excels that North Pole prayer builder, his predecessor, Chaplain Newman. It seems that, somewhere in the funeral services of Senator Sumner, Chaplain Sunderland ventured to ask blessings upon the officers of the Government, and then, on the way toward Boston to the burial, it occurred to the distinguished petitioner to the Throne of Grace that he had forgetten the Vice-President. No doubt the Lord would have overlooked any little omission like that, but Sunderland's prayer was directed to the newspapers as well as to heaven; indeed, possibly, rather more toward the press than the Throne. And, ruminating upon the look of the thing in print, rather than expecting an answer from the skies, Chaplain Sunderland telegraphed horizontally to Washington city to the printers to type in the Vice-President. Whether he sent the same supplementary petition vertically in such way as to overtake the New Jerusalem message is not known.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SAMARITAN GIFT REMEDIES

Are the Most Effectual Remedies known,
Are the Most Effectual Remedies known,
Are the Most Effectual Remedies known.

They never fail to perform a cure,
They never fail to perform a cure,
They never fail to perform a cure.

Fresh certificates of efficacy are received daily,
Fresh certificates of efficacy are received daily,
Fresh certificates of efficacy are received daily.

When all else fails give it a trial,
When all else fails give it a trial,
When all else fails give it a trial,

And be convinced yourself that the
And be convinced yourself that the
And be convinced yourself that the

Samaritan Remedies are unsurpassed,
Samaritan Remedies are unsurpassed,
Samaritan Remedies are unsurpassed.

Sole Agent for Pittsburgh,
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh,
Sole Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
JOSEPH FLEMING,

No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD AND MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, Pa., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, seminal weakness, impotency, and all other diseases of the genital organs, and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has Diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Circulars free. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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DR. A. SLEE, SR., LATE PRINCIPAL Pittsburgh Medical Institute—longer known throughout the press of this country and having the largest special practice of any physician in the United States—cures Nervous Debility permanently. No fee till cured. Medicine sent any where by express. Send two stamps for Circulars. Consultation free at office, 20 Prospect treet Cleveland Ohio.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. ap27 1yW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER

206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured, in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1 p. m. ONLY

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200 pages, fine illustrations. A private instructor for the marriage or those about to marry, in all relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About procreation, reproduction, &c. Impediments to marriage—causes, consequence and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents, at the office or sent by mail securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, 206 Penn street Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Happy relief of young men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. oc2mod&m

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POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTS

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.]

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. RUTAN offered an act to authorize the Auditor General and State Treasurer to settle all outstanding claims for work done and material furnished the Constitutional Convention.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION.

Also, an act authorizing the Government to appoint a commission of seven gentlemen to report amendments to the New Constitution to the next Legislature.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Mr. ANDERSON reported as committed an act to repeal all laws requiring School Boards to maintain separate schools for the exclusive tuition of children of color.

A DEAD LOCK.

The New Constitution requires a two-third vote of the Senators elected, twenty-two, to confirm any nomination made by the Governor, and when several nominations came before the Senate this morning, the Democrats refused to vote on the nominations, consequently the nominations were not confirmed.

Mr. RUTAN called up the nomination of Judges, and said: "The five days required by the rule for nominations to lie on the table had elapsed, and it is very important that their nominations should be confirmed. In Adams, Lebanon, Mercer and other districts, Courts were fixed for next week, and unless their nominations were confirmed, there would be no one to preside. When the nominations were sent in, he had promptly moved the confirmation of Mr. Orvis, a Democrat, and the Republicans had all voted for him. This exception was made because he belonged to the minority and because he was a member of the Legislature.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus, and adopted a resolution pledging their party to oppose all confirmations unless the Republicans would make some concessions on the apportionment bill. They have no objections to the gentlemen appointed, but demand certain political advantages as their price for voting to confirm. This the majority declined to concede. Under the Constitution, all appointments made by the Governor have to be confirmed by two-thirds of the Senate, and under this requirement twelve Democratic Senators can reject all nominations. On the question of confirmations, Senators sit as judges, and the only question should be as to the fitness of the nominee. This was the view taken by Republican Senators, and believing this, they held no caucus, and would not in any case.

The effect to force concessions would prove a failure, and, in the end, may result disastrously to the minority. The apportionment bill passed by the Senate was the fairest ever passed by any political party, and so admitted by political foes. He warned the minority that the course marked out would not accomplish their purpose, and would arouse the people of the Commonwealth against their party, and the leaders who are responsible for the position taken.

Mr. WALLACE said he declined to be interrogated or to answer the Senator from Beaver as to what their party had done in caucus.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A communication from the Governor was read announcing the reappointment of additional Law Judges and President Judges, rejected this morning for want of the two-third vote. Laid over under the rules for five days.

THE HOUSE.

The House had a lengthy calender of bills on second reading before it, but it made poor progress.

Before considering the same, Mr. Newlyer introduced an act validating assessments heretofore made for the grading, paving or widening of streets, and one directing the transfer of franchises of turnpike corporations.

THE INDIGENT INSANE.

Mr. YOUNG read, and had referred, an act relating to the indigent insane.

The Brockway Free Pass bill came up and was amended by Mr. Webb so as not to apply to any railroad which has not accepted the provisions of the new Constitution. The bill created considerable debate, and it passed as amended by a vote of 80 to 3.

There is a bill in the Senate defining the manner of acceptation of the new Constitution by railroad companies.

HARRISBURG, April 17, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The Senate passed a number of bills up the second reading, and then adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of bills on first reading not reached on Thursday. Things went on very quietly until about twelve o'clock, when Mr. Toner, of Westmoreland, moved to consider House bill No. 238, which allows distillers and brewers the privilege of selling by the quantity.

This proposition raised a perfect howl of excitement. Many members bounced to their feet and yelled like a party of wild Apache Indians, "no," "no," "yes," "yes," "postpone," "yeas and nays," "Mr. Speaker," "Mr. Speaker," whilst the usually calm McCormick brought down the ivory gavel with nervous whacks in rapid succession that the members were glad to settle themselves.

Mr. WEBB finally got in his motion to indefinitely postpone, which was lost by a vote of 47 to 40.

Next Wednesday was fixed as the day for its consideration. The

AFTERNOON SESSION

was spent in reading bills in place and receiving reports from committees.

At five o'clock the House adjourned until Monday afternoon.

LOUISVILLE.

A Negro Prisoner Lynched.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 18.—A negro named Ed. Shields was convicted in Spencer county, Ky., a few days since of rape on a white woman and sentenced to thirty years in the State Prison. While the sheriff and his posse were bringing the prisoner to the Louisville jail on Thursday night a band of about forty men took the fields out of their hands and hanged him to a cross beam of the bridge near by before the body was discovered the next morning. Judge Jackson instructed the grand jury then in session to use every effort to bring the members of the band to justice.

In Boyle county, Ky., a few days since, Jack Dougherty was shot and probably fatally wounded by his son John Dougherty, a young man twenty years old. The affair was about a young Dougherty's attentions to a woman in the vicinity which the father disapproved.

In the Ohio Senate on Saturday a communication was received from Governor Hayes nominating Ralph Leete, of Ironton; Alexander Waddle, of South Charleston; Orrin P. Noble, of Tiffin; William Larwill, of Wayne; and Joseph H. Sullevant, of Columbus, to be trustees of the Agricultural College.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. CARPENTER introduced a joint resolution declaring it had become the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth and that the United States will observe a strict neutrality between the contesting parties. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

TEXT OF THE BILL.

Following is a full text of the bill;

Whereas, It is a clear and undoubted right of any American colony to sever its connection with the mother country and established itself as an independent nation wherever the good of its people so requires, and, whereas, the people of Cuba have declared themselves free and independent of Spain and have established a government for themselves and abolished negro slavery, and for more than five years have successfully resisted all efforts of Spain to reduce them to submission and to re-establish the condition of negro slavery in that island, and,

Whereas, War between Spain and Cuba has been and is now being conducted with a degree of barbarity, shocking to all Christendom, and there is no reasonable prospect that Spain will ever be able to re-establish dominion over the people of Cuba, and,

Whereas, In consequence of the proximity of the seat of war to the United States the war has been and is injurious to the interests of the United States and it is evident that a prolongation of the contest will result only in great suffering and bloodshed, to be followed by the ultimate recognition of the independence of Cuba by Spain herself, therefore,

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled that it has become the duty of the United States to recognize Cuba as one of the independent nations of the earth, and that the United States will observe strict neutrality between the contending parties, during the further prosecution of the war, and will accord to each of them belligerent rights and equal privileges and advantages in all parts and places within the United States.

LOUISIANA MATTERS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. WEST said he had been questioned yesterday as to the re-enactment of the election law in Louisiana, and had then stated that he had no knowledge of the fact. The only knowledge he had was general, and that information was received from the Governor. He was corroborated in that idea by the tone of the New Orleans papers, the latest he had being Saturday and Sunday last, and they commented on the law to which he referred. From the despatch of Governor Kellogg, read yesterday, he (West) supposed the Governor said it was false that two election laws had passed, but upon a closer examination of the despatch, he was led to believe the Governor meant it was false; that he intended to sign and promulgate hereafter the law which repealed the new election law.

Last night he had telegraphed to Governor Kellogg that he had been charged on the floor of the Senate with holding back an election law and inquiring if more than one had been passed. To this Kellogg replied that two election laws were passed, and the latter one was approved March 28th; the other would not be approved. He (West) deemed it to be due to himself to make these statements, as he did not wish to rest under the imputation of suppressing any information.

Mr. STEVENSON said he was satisfied yesterday that the gentleman (West) had been deceived by Kellogg.

Mr. WEST said both laws went to the Governor at the same time.

Mr. BAYARD said he thought Senator West knew nothing of the second law.

Mr WEST explained that under the Constitution of Louisiana, all bills passed by the legislature within five days of the end of the session went to the Governor after adjournment and the Governor had from that time till the meeting of the next Legislature to approve or veto the bills.

Mr. CARPENTER said he was informed that on the last day of the session there was

A GENERAL ROW

and knock down, and no one knew what bills were passed. They were still at work making up the journal and approving or rejecting bills as they thought proper.

Mr. MORTON said the passage of this bill would be known, if the press of New Orleans had the ordinary enterprise of newspapers. It would have reporters in the legislature taking notes, and an important bill like the one referred to could not be passed without notice.

Mr. GORDON said Kellogg had telegraphed yesterday, that there could be a fair election under the new law. Which law did he mean, as he had admitted that two laws had been passed?

Mr. DAVIS put several questions to West and the latter, during the colloquy said his friend was putting words into his mouth.

Mr. DAVIS—No sir; if I put words in there, I would put different ones from those which come out. [Laughter.]

THE KELLOGG GOVERNMENT INAUGURATED BY FRAUD.

Mr. HAMILTON (Maryland) in resuming his remarks commenced yesterday, reviewed the evidence in the Louisiana case, and said the establishment of the Kellogg government was the result of one of the most deliberate and cunningly contrived conspiracies ever known to history. He commented at some length on the part taken by Durell, Casey, and other Federal office-holders in Louisiana in the struggle to get possession of the State government; and said, in the darker days of the Republic the career of Casey, as collector, would soon have come to an end. He favored the admission of McMillan as a Senator, and the adoption of the proposition of the Senator from Delaware (Bayard) requesting the President to withdraw the troops from the State, that the McEnery government might be installed. If this was done, the Senator from Indiana (Morton) would soon see how much the people of Louisiana acquiesced in the Kellogg government.

Mr. TIPTON gained the floor, but yielded for an executive session of the Senate, after which the Senate adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the House went into committee of the whole on the legislative, executive and judical appropriation bill, Mr. Woodford, of New York, in the chair.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY AND PERQUISITES.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to reduce the item of the President's salary from $50,000 to $25,000. He argued that the increase of salary last session including the President's salary was unconstitutional and he also criticized the items of the President's household.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) spoke to the same question because he said his attention had been called to the subject by his colleague (Dawes) some time ago in a manner that had struck the country. That statement had been that the presidential office yielded to its incumbent $400,000 during the term. He went on to analyze appropriations for the presidential household and to show that they were in no wise perquisites, but on the contrary added to the President's discomfort. There had been no increase and substantially no decrease in these expenditures for a great many years.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PRESENT AND GENERAL WASHINGTON'S TIME.

Mr. MAYNARD asked Butler whether he had ever taken the trouble to make an estimate of the comparative cost of the Presidential office now and in General Washington's time, without taking into account the difference in value of money.

Mr. BUTLER said he had, and that the cost in Washington's time was nearly double that of the present time, and that too at a time when fifty cents a day was the wages of skilled workmen, who now receive four or five dollars a day. He had heard a good deal of the simplicity of early times, but he had in his hand a newspaper paragraph from a "Jenkins" of those days, giving a description of the toilets of Thomas Jefferson and John Hancock at a ball in Philadelphia. He read it with a running comment to the great amusement of the House.

REMARKS OF MR. COX.

Mr. COX said he had supposed the two gentlemen from Massachusetts (Butler and Dawes) had harmonized their differences on account of some little local issue. [Laughter.] He had been surprised therefore to find this little divergence of views between them. He was surprised that his friend (Dawes) had taken back so many wise and good things, which he had heretofore said about economy. All that had been said by Butler about the peculiarities of dress, and about the luxury of the days of Washington, and Jefferson and Hancock did not effect the frugality, the honesty, the incorruptibility of the men who served the public on those small salaries. He himself did not care how the men dressed. He did not care about sumptuary laws. He did not care if his friend from Massachusetts (Butler) came in

SKY-BLUE PANTALOONS,

and addressed the House. It would add to the attractions of the General. [Laughter.] It had been said by a distinguished New York editor, who was in Washington recently, and who had given a lecture in New York on his return, that it seemed as if everybody in the United States desired to come to Washington, and that the Governors of the States only became local magistrates in order to become United States Senators. All the architecture and all the grandeur of Washington tended to lessen

THE OLD DEMOCRATIC IDEA

of a frugal, simple, honest Government. He was most surprised that his honest, simple-hearted, frugal-minded friend from Massachusetts (Dawes) should be inclined to take back some things which he had said before on this subject. He quoted from a newspaper paragraph a statement in which somebody is represented as having inquired of Butler what effect the circulation of Dawes' speech had in Connecticut, when Butler is represented as saying

BAD FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY,"

and adding: "When an old brindle steer like Dawes gets in the habit of breaking out of the pound when it is dark and drizzly, there is no corn field in the country safe." [Uproarious laughter, in which Dawes joined heartily, while Butler sat looking solemn and stolid, as if he did not see the fun of the thing.] Mr. Cox went on quoting from the newspaper paragraph in which Butler is also represented as saying that Dawes knew too much of

PARTY SECRETS

and must have a bell put round his neck, but who said Cox is the man to the bell. The gentleman from Massachusetts let him step forth and do it. Nobody but himself can do it, and he has done it to-day, alluding to some remarks of Dawes in defense of items for the Presidential mansion.

Mr. Dawes replied to the remarks of Mr. Butler, who, he said, was never so distinguished in debate as when he made and belabored his own issues. He denied that he (Dawes) had said anything as to the unreasonableness of a single appropriation for the President's mansion. What he had said in the speech referred to had reference to the appropriations for the executive establishment. He admitted that he might have been a little more explicit in his words, and made the distinction clear between the items of personal to the President and those that went to the carrying on of the executive establishment. Replying to Mr. Cox he denied that he had taken back in New Hampshire the speech made in the House a few years ago. He said he had only added to it a message from the President to the people of New Hampshire that whenever it could be pointed out that a dollar could be saved to the Treasury that dollar would be saved.

He had changed—nothing and he changed nothing to-day of what he had said in that speech which had been circulated in New England. Butler quoted from Dawes' speech in the House some months ago, to strengthen the criticism which he (Butler) had made on it. Dawes remarked that he had made the correction himself.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me, but it was corrected in so gingerly a manner, that I am afraid the people would not understand it. The explanation has so many "ifs" and "buts," and "ands" and "therefores," that I want to bring before the country that these things are no more personal perquisites of the President than these desks are personal perquisites of members, or than the speaker's parlor, which he never can get into, is a personal perquisite of the speaker.

BUTLER AND COX.

Mr. COX remarked in response to Butler that the paragraph as to the luxury of the early days was a fancy sketch.

Mr. BUTLER—I am glad to hear it.

Mr. COX—It was written by Grace Greenwood the other day, and published in the Washington Chronicle.

Mr. BUTLER—I am glad to hear it.

Mr. COX—You have put before the House for a fact what turns out to be fancy.

Mr. BUTLER—No sir; whenever I put a newspaper so false and so miserable before the House I will stand corrected, but not by a gentleman from New York.

Mr. COX—But this is fancy and not so good or so smart as a gentleman's fancy generally.

Mr. BUTLER—Pardon me. You are neither good nor smart. (Laughter.)

Mr. KELLEY wanted Cox to state whether there was as many gold spoons in the Presidential mansion as Spyagle had found there when Van Buren was President.

Mr. COX—Why not address that to the other side of the House. It does not belong to this side.

Mr. KELLEY—You are hunting after the gold spoons.

Mr. COX—I never make this sort of personal remark here toward any member of the House and never will.

Mr. KASSAN argued against the constitutionality of the increase of the President's salary because the act had been signed by the President after he had been elected, and because it affected the President's own interest. He felt compelled to vote for the amendment of Holman.

Finally, the question came to a vote and Holman's amendment was rejected.

The committee then rose, having gotten through four pages of the bill to-day.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT called up the bill to provide for the purchase of bonds of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Pending discussion the morning expired and the Senate resumed the consideration of the Louisiana bill.

Mr. Tipton said it was a serious question for Congress to consider whether, in saving the Union, it had not lost the States. The whole case should have been left to State tribunals. The conspirators in Louisiana had borrowed an army and stolen a State. If the President would call away federal troops the legally elected Governor of Louisiana would soon show him that the present legislature was not a lawful one and there would be no conflict either, as members of that legislature would follow the federal army away from the State. He protested against seating any man as a member of the Senate who came here with the credentials of Kellogg. At the same time, he protested against the passage of Senator Carpenter's bill as it would strike down the legally elected Governor, McEnery. His remedy was to remove the foot of Federal Judge from the down trodden States of Louisiana and the Government now held in obeyance by federal troops would resume its legitimate functions.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tipton's speech, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The House having refused to go into Committee of the Whole on private calendar bills, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Woodford in the chair, on the legislative and judicial appropriation bill.

The item appropriating $50,000 for postage stamps for the State Department reopened the subject of franking.

Mr. WILLARD (Vt.) offered an amendment to make the item read, "for furnishing official postage stamps to an amount not exceeding $50,000." Adopted.

A long discussion occurred in reference to the clerical force of the Treasury Department, Mr. Garfield making an elaborate explanation of the bill in that respect, and Mr. Beck arraigning the administration for extravagance in the conduct of public business. All that was accomplished, after a long disenssion, was the reduction of the salary of the chief clerk and seven other principal clerks of the Treasury Department from $3,000 to $2,500.

The committee then, after getting through one page of the bill, rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. COBURN reported a bill empowering the president to direct the issue of fool and disused army clothing for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow of the lower Mississippi river. Passed.

COMMEMORATING A REVOLUTIONARY VICTORY.

Mr. DONNAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill donating ten pieces of ordnance to the people of Concord, New Hampshire, for a monument to commemorate the first repulse of British troops at the old North Bridge on the 19th of April, 1775. Passed.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO A BRAVE OFFICER.

Mr. COX introduced the following resolution which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled that the thanks of Congress are eminently due and are hereby tendered to Sir Lambton Lorraine, commander of the British frigate Niobe, for his humane and generous interposition at Santiago de Cuba in protecting the lives of the survivors of the Virginius expedition. The American people recognize with admiration and gratitude his prompt and emphatic admonition which aided to arrest the progress of the butchery, and so long as heroism in the defense of humanity is deemed worthy of honor, the name of the gallant officer should be cherished.

POSTMASTERS.

Mr. MONROE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Civil Service reform to inquire into the expediency of providing for the election of Postmasters by the people.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into committee of the whole. Mr. Scofield in the chair, on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and the discussion of yesterday in regard to the clerical force on the treasury department was resumed.

The discussion which was participated in by Messrs. Holman, Kellogg, Dawes, Cason, Beck, Wood, Starkweather, O'Brien and Garfield took a political turn.

Mr. CLYMER made an arraignment of the Republican party for corruption and extravagance, and was replied to by Mr. Kellogg.

When Messrs. Kellogg and Clymer had furnished their "bout" the discussion was resumed, and finally some reductions of clerical salaries were made, and an amendment adopted that male employees shall not be paid more than female employees for the same services. The committee then rose without having disposed of a single paragraph.

WASHINGTON.

Session of the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Cabinet was a longer time in session to-day than for several months past. All the members were present. It was stated that reports had reached here that Baxter, of Arkansas, had seized the telegraph line to prevent the Brooks party from using it, and accordingly instructions had been issued by the War Department to an officer at Duvall's Bluff to proceed to Little Rock and investigate the matter, and to see that telegrams to or from the general Government shall not be intercepted. The President related to the Cabinet the particulars of the interview to-day between himself and the New York Committee. In this connection, the Senate finance bill was discussed, the President explaining his views at length, but what they were cannot be ascertained. It is the belief generally that the President will approve the bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19.—The Civil Service Commission have made their report to the President. It says: Regarded as a whole, the situation and prospects may be stated as favorable. To arrest the new system now when it has encountered all possible obstacles, and has surmounted most of them, but has not had time to develop the experience required to exhibit the best application of the methods and full results of its influence would be in every way inconclusive and unfortunate. To carry on reform for another year, there is needed an appropriation of $25,000. It is desirable that the appropriation should be in such language as to no longer leave doubt among the people whether it be the intention of Congress to allow the new system a full and fair trial, in addition to increased privilege and vigor which an unmistakable endorsement by Congress would impart to the new system. It is plain that in the language of the President's message of December, 1872, if "it will require the direct action of Congress to render the enforcement of the system binding upon my (his) successor," we cannot better express our conviction than by adopting the language of the highest officers elected by the people. There is a public feeling in this country founded in reason, comprehending the best interests of the country which demands reform in Civil Service and the elevation, and purification of the Civil Service of the government will be hailed with approval by the whole people of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA.

A Cremation Case.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—A Sunday paper to-day contains a long account of a cremation case in this city. A physician, whose son died on Tuesday, erected a furnace in the cellar of his house and reduced the body to ashes.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 16.—4 p. m.—There is but little change in affairs. Gov. Baxter still occupies St. John's College. He is making preparations to sustain himself. Mr. Brooks holds the State House with two pieces of artillery and about one hundred men armed with improved muskets. He has issued the following proclamation:

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

To the people of Arkansas:—As you will recollect, I was a candidate for the office of Governor at the November election of 1872. The fact that I received a majority of the votes cast for that office has never been denied, even by the friends of Elisha Baxter. I appealed to the legislature, and asked to be allowed to contest the election for the office of Governor, and my petition, at the instance and by the connivance of Elisha Baxter, who corruptly used his official patronage to bribe the members of the legislature was rejected, and I was denied not only the right of petition which the constitution guarantees to every citizen, but the right to have the question of election investigated or passed upon. The Attorney-General asked the Supreme Court for a writ of quo warranto against Elisha Baxter for the purpose of compelling him to show by what warrant and authority he assumed to discharge the duties of the office of Governor. That tribunal declared it had no jurisdiction to hear and determine a contest for the office of Governor, and the cause was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. I then commenced an action against Elisha Baxter, under the provisions of the code, in the manner prescribed by law, for the recovery of the office and the salary received by Elisha Baxter during the time he wrongfully withheld the same from me. I served notice on Elisha Baxter that I would at certain times and places named in said notices take testimony in support of my claim. Elisha Baxter, for reasons best known to himself, neglected and failed to appear at the times and places mentioned. He treated the Court proceedings with derision and contempt, openly boasting in public and private speeches and conversation that he would resist the execution of the judgment of any Court of this State with the militia if it attempted to in any manner interfere with his discharge of the duties of the office of Governor. Notwithstanding his threats, I continued to take testimony and prosecute a suit for the purpose of asserting my own rights and vindicating your choice at the ballot-box.

On yesterday the Circuit Court rendered a judgment in my favor for the office and the salary, and I at once took the oath of office and took possession of the same. Elisha Baxter no longer holds the executive office, and it is to be hoped that you will join your voices with mine, rejoicing that the man of your choice for Governor has at last been duly installed into office. Being in office it is but fair that I, to some extent define

MY FUTURE POLICY

which adherents of Elisha Baxter will no doubt misrepresent, for the purpose of advancing personal interests and gratifying their own ambition. For my political tenets, I respectfully refer you to the platform of the reform party on which I was a candidate in 1872. From the principles therein enunciated, I have not departed, and God helping me, never will. No one man in the State has felt the power of ballot-box stuffers and political thimble riggers to the extent I have. I say to you that, so far as in me lies, the ballot-box and election machinery of the State shall never again be made

AN ENGINE OF FRAUD

and oppression, as it was in 1872. This is a republican form of government, where the voice of the people should rule, and so far as I am concerned, it shall rule from this time henceforth; and so long as I occupy the Executive chair, every man shall have the free and undisturbed right to vote as to him shall seem best, and that vote once cast, shall be counted as the man that cast it intended it should be. Efforts, no doubt, will be made by designing men to convey the impression that it is the duty of the people to rally to the standard of a man who no doubt will claim he is Governor of Arkansas, that you all know was not elected, and who has no more right or claim to the office than any one of you have, that was not a candidate, for the purpose of placing that man again in the Executive office. I say frankly to you, that all such attempts will lead to

STRIFE AND BLOODSHED

For I shall resist and suppress the action of all mobs that may assemble together under the banner, or at the call of Elisha Baxter. No man in the State can more deeply regret strife and bloodshed than myself, but feeling as I do that self-government rather than self-aggrandizement is in the issue, I shall employ every means at my command to maintain its supremacy. Elisha Baxter forced me from the Legislature to the Courts, and thus far I have patiently borne with the laws delay, at all times feeling that justice would be done me by the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction. I am in the executive office. When it is adjudicated that I am not there legally, I will bow my head in silence to the decree of the Court be it what it may. The power that Elisha Baxter used to force me into the Courts I will use to make him respect, and abide its decrees. To one and all I say, keep quiet and pursue your different vocations. Your services are not needed at the capitol to preserve either peace or good order. Should the time come when they will be needed, you will be notified in due time through the proper channels.

[Signed] JOSEPH BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

BAXTER'S DOINGS.

To-day, the Attorneys of Governor Baxter appeared in the Circuit Court and moved to set aside the judgments of yesterday; also to correct the records of Monday, wherein it appeared that the demurer in the case of Brooks vs. Baxter was submitted by consent. These motions will be argued to-morrow.

BROOKS ASKS THE PRESIDENT FOR ARMS.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following telegram, in addition to that from Governor Baxter has been received here:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, April 15, 1874.

TO U. S. GRANT: Having been duly installed as Governor of the State of Arkansas by the judgment of a court, I respectfully ask that the commanding officer at the arsenal be instructed to deliver to me arms belonging to the State now in his custody or hold the same subject to my order. J. S. BROOKS.

After consultation between the President and Attorney General, the following telegrams were sent:

THE REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.

HON. JAS. BROOKS:—I am instructed by the President to say, in answer to your dispatch to him of yesterday, asking that the United States commanding officer at the Arsenal be instructed to deliver arms in his custody belonging to the State to you, or hold them subject to your order, that he declines to comply with your request, as he is not advised that your right to hold the office of Governor has been fully and finally decided by the Courts of Arkansas.

(Signed,) GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney-General.

ANOTHER REPLY.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.

To Hon. Elisha Baxter:—I am instructed by the President to say in answer to your dispatch to him of yesterday asking for the support of the general government to sustain you in efforts to maintain rightful government in the State of Arkansas, that, in the first place, your call is not made in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States, and in the second place that, as the controversy relates to your right to hold a State office, its adjudication, unless a case is made under the so-called enforcement act of the federal jurisdiction, belongs to State courts; if the decision of which you complain is erroneous, there appears to be no reason why it may not be reviewed, and a correct decision obtained from the Supreme Court of the State.

(Signed.) GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

Telegraphic dispatches were sent this afternoon by the Secretary of War to the commanding officer at Little Rock instructing him to take no steps whatever to interfere in the pending troubles in that place unless such action becomes absolutely necessary for the preservation of public peace.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION.

LITTLE ROCK, April 16.—About dark this evening, Gov. Baxter issued the following proclamation declaring martial law in this, Pulaski county:

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

Whereas, An armed rebellion exists in the county of Pulaski against the State Government, and it becomes necessary to employ all the force at my disposal to suppress; therefore, by authority vested in me by law, I hereby proclaim the existence of martial law within the said county, and command all persons capable of military duty to assist in the putting down of said rebellion during the time that martial law shall thus prevail. Every infringement of the right of peaceable and well-disposed persons will be severely punished by whomsoever it may be committed. The utmost respect shall be paid by all persons to citizens not in arms, and to their property and to that of the Federal government. In testimony whereof, I, Elisha Baxter, Governor of the State of Arkansas, do hereby set my hand, the private seal of said State being now not accessible to the Governor of the State.

Done at Little Rock, this 15th day of April, A. D. 1874.

(Signed:) ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas and Commander-in-Chief.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS COMMENCED.

Simultaneously with the issuance of this proclamation, the Governor marched from St. John's College with his force of about two hundred men down into the heart of the city, took up his headquarters at the Anthony House, placed guards all along the principal streets, completely surrounding the State House with a cordon of sentinels. Several companies of militia have arrived from the outside counties, and every train makes additions. By to-morrow, the Governor's force from present indications will number 2,000. There are about one hundred to hundred and fifty men at the State House well armed and with two cannon.

The Governor received a dispatch from Attorney General Williams stating in effect that the United States government would not interfere. The Governor states this was what he desired, and he promises to put down the insurrection.

Last night's dispatches were in error in stating that the circuit judge had issued a writ to the sheriff immediately on giving judgment against Baxter. No writ was ever issued either then or now. As soon as judgment was rendered, Brooks took the office and with a copy of the judgment in his hand went to the Governor's office and took forcible possession.

THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE CAPTURED.

LITTLE ROCK, April 16—11 P. M.—A few minutes ago Governor Baxter's forces took possession of the telegraph office, placing sentinels at the door with instructions to permit no dispatches to be sent or delivered without the consent of the officer in charge.

Governor Baxter has just issued a proclamation to the people of the State, reciting the facts in the case, stating that it is his intention to retake the State building and establish his authority, and calling upon the people to respond to his aid. Mr. Brooks has sentinels one square out in front of the State House. The tramp of sentinels is to be met on all the street corners. Everything is quiet. The Mayor has ordered all the saloons to be closed.

LITTLE ROCK.—This morning, Judge Whylock sent a note to the Clerk of the Circuit Court stating that he had been advised by the Sheriff that it would be unsafe for him to come to the Circut Court room Markham street; and requesting the Clerk to bring the records up to the State House. Gov. Baxter's attorneys were also notified. These gentlemen declined to pass through Brook's guard into the State House where the County Clerk's office is located, to attend the Court. The Judge then moved to the Criminal Court room just opposite, but the counsel did not attend at that place. Judge Whylock then overruled the motion to set aside the judgment in the Brook's-Baxter case, and sustained the motion to correct the record, so as to show that the demurrer was submitted without the knowledge of Baxter or his attorneys.

The bar held a meeting to-day and passed severe resolutions against Whipple, Brook's attorney, for his non-professional conduct, and also against the court for its action in the absence of the Governor's counsel.

THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT.

During the morning, Gen. T. P. Dockery was appointed military Governor of the city and issued the following order:

HDQR'S MILITARY GOVERNMENT,
LITTLE ROCK, April 17.

General order No. 1.

The Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the State of Arkansas has appointed me military Governor of the city of Little Rock. All male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are hereby ordered immediately to report for duty at these headquarters, at the southeast corner of Markham and Scott streets. The failure of prompt compliance with the requirements of this order is not expected from patriotic citizens, and the consequences of such failure must rest with those who omit to comply.

[Signed] TOM. P. DOCKERY.

Since the issuance of this order, the people have been rapidly enrolling.

AN ADDRESS

to the citizens of the States has been issued by the citizens of Little Rock, asking the aid of all to reinstate Governor Baxter.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE GOVERNORS.

Mr. Baxter is still at Anthony House, with a guard stationed around the hotel. Mr. Brooks is in the State House, surrounded by a large number of armed men, mostly colored. He is fortifying the place, apparently preparing for a siege.

THE MAILS.

Baxter to-day made a demand upon the Postmaster for mail matter addressed to the Governor of Arkansas. The Postmaster declined to deliver it, saying he had refused it to Mr. Brooks and had telegraphed to the Department for instructions. The United States Circuit Court adjourned to-day until the first Monday in May, and Judge Dillon leaves to-night for St. Louis.

THE FIRST ARREST

was by the Baxter troops who arrested one of Brook's Lieutenants this morning while passing near the Baxter headquarters, and sent him to the guard house. Brook's forces have not apparently been augmented by any considerable number. Baxter's officers are enrolling men rapidly, and the public feeling is generally in his favor. The United States troops occupied a position at the United States Court room last night in the centre of the city to preserve the peace, and will occupy a similar station to-night. Baxter's forces have taken possession of different gun stores and the arms and ammunition in them.

ST LOUIS April 18.—The Democrat has specials from Little Rock, Arkansas, via Devalls Bluff, their transmission having been refused at the Little Rock telegraph office. They give the following information regarding affairs between the contesting parties.

CONGRATULATORY DISPATCHES

have been pouring in during the day from all parts of the State offering aid in men and material to Gov. Brooks and counseling firmness in maintaining his position at any cost. All parties and classes write in commendation of his course as of right over usurpation. It is universally admitted by all parties that Gov. Brooks was elected by a majority of votes at the Gubernatorial election—a fact which Baxter himself has repeatedly admitted, but claiming the office by virtue of the non-action of the General Assembly.

Baxter seized the telegraph office to-night and will allow no dispatches to be sent or delivered excepting those of the associated press and his own. He has proclaimed martial law through his so-called Brigadier General Tom P. Dockery, Military Governor of the city, who has issued general order No. 1, but the call falls still-born and is ridiculed and treated as a stupendous farce. His partisan appeals to the country for men and aid fail in the expected enthusiastic response he had hoped.

BROOKS' SUPPORTERS.

Governor Brooks has possession of the executive office records, the great seal of the State and has the countenance and support of Chief Justice McClure, the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and all State officers, beside the leading men of the Conservative Democracy, and the Republican party. Among his supporters may be named the State Judiciary, Gen'ls. Upham, Patterson, Fagan, a well known confederate of influence and position, Coal Lee Thompson, of like record and repute, ex-Senator B. F. Rice, C. W. Tankersley S. R. Harrington, M. L. Rice, J. L. Hodges, M. H. Benjamin and many others.

TROOPS ARRIVING.

ST. LOUIS, April 19.—A special from Barreng Cross, Arkansas, to the Democrat says: Recruits have been arriving at Little Rock to-day in considerable numbers mostly reinforcing Brooks.

A gentleman named H. K. White, of Pine Bluff, telegraphed to Baxter on Thursday he would raise a thousand men to reinstate him if necessary. His offer was accepted, and he was ordered to raise and bring all the men he could. They arrived this morning with one hundred and twenty nine colored men, headed by a brass band, but, on hearing the state of affairs, the men declared they had been deceived, and refused allegiance to Baxter, and demanded to be released and permitted to fight for the cause for which they enlisted. Their arms were taken from them and they are held as prisoners under guard.

Col. Henderson, of Saline county, who likewise responded to the appeal of Baxter with several recruits, returned home this evening disgusted with Baxter's leaders and policy.

PERSONNEL OF THE RIVAL GOVERNORS.

The dispatch further states that Baxter is not a man of nerve, judgment, decision or expedients, as is apparent in every move, while he is distracted by divided interests and withdrawal of his former Conservative and Republican friends.

Brooks, on the other hand, is a man of iron nerve and fearless in the position in which the Court has placed him. He is fully prepared for any emergency, the State House being jammed full of armed men who have pushed to his support. He says he is equal to any emergency, even to putting down and utterly routing the armed rebellion to the authority of the State, but in obedience to instructions from United States authorities, he refrained from any movement calculated to result in riot and bloodshed, or to bring about a collision between the State and federal forces, and is awaiting developments. He confidently relies on the people for a verdict in favor of law and justice.

REPORTS FROM BAXTER'S HEADQUARTERS.

LITTLE ROCK, April 18.—Several companies have arrived from the country this evening to reinforce Governor Baxter. Mr. Brooks has made formal complaints before Colonel Rose, the post commandant that parties have been deprived of their liberty by Governor Baxter's forces, and has asked that United States troops interfere to protect them. Colonel Rose has declined to interfere, as he has in cases where Mr. Brooks' troops have arrested citizens. Governor Baxter refuses to make any complaints, stating that he is able not only to protect himself but all citizens, and asks no assistance. Governor Baxter still holds the telegraph office. Mr. Brooks has tapped the wires in front of the State House, and has an operator in that building.

A PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Brooks has issued a proclamation calling upon all who have taken up arms in defense of Baxter, a pretender, to lay them down within twenty-four hours, otherwise they must stand the consequences.

The troops of the two opposing governments, and the Federal troops between all, in sight present a very warlike aspect. Governor Baxter has from one thousand to fifteen hundred men now under arms, and the number is being constantly increased. The State House has about two hundred.

THE MAYOR TELEGRAPHS FOR AID.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Mayor Kreamer, of Little Rock, has telegraphed Attorney General Williams for aid in preserving the peace of that city, in view of the present extraordinary condition of affairs and has been answered that the officer commanding the United States troops at Little Rock has been instructed to prevent bloodshed. The Attorney General, in his reply, asks if the people of Arkansas have not patriotism enough to allow the question as to who shall hold the State office to be settled peaceably and lawfully, and not bring upon their State the disgrace and ruin of civil war?

THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE RETAKEN BY FEDERAL TROO

FINANCE AND TRADE.

E. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	113¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	119⅝
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	121¼
Five-Twenties, 1865	119¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (coupons)	120
Five-Twenties, 1865	123¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	119½
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119⅝
Ten-Forties	118½
Ten-Forties (coupons)	118½
Currency Sixes	126½
New Five Per Cents	114¼

STOCKS.

Western Union	73
Adams Express	98
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	75
American Express	61½
United States Express	67
Pacific Mail	42¼
New York Central	98¼
Erie	36
Harlem	127
Michigan Central	74
Michigan Southern	76½
Panama	
Union Pacific	34½
Illinois Central	105½
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87
Northwestern	43¾
Northwestern preferred	64
Northwestern common	48¾
Rock Island	100
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39½
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	57½
Toledo and Wabash	40
Fort Wayne	96½
Chicago and Alton	97
Ohio and Mississippi	30
St. Paul	75½
St. Paul preferred	87
C. C. and I. C.	22½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 22—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	121¼
Five-Twenties, 1862	120
Five-Twenties, 1864	121¼
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	119⅝
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868	119⅝
New Fives	116¼
Ten-Forties	118¼
Currency Sixes	116

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	466
Missouri	94¾
Tennessee, old	78
Tennessee, new	85
Virginia, new	63
Virginia, old	32
North Carolina, old	22
North Carolina, new	21

STOCKS.

Canton	72
Western Union Telegraph	73⅛
Quick Silver	37½
Adams Express	98½
Fargo	71
American Express	61½
United States Express	66¾
Pacific Mail	42¼
New York Central	98¼
Erie	36
Erie preferred	58
Harlem	125¾
Harlem preferred	129
Michigan Central	74
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	93¾
Northwestern common	48
Northwestern preferred	64¾
Rock Island	99½
New Jersey Central	104
St. Paul	39½
St. Paul preferred	87
Toledo and Wabash	42¼
Toledo and Wabash preferred	71
Fort Wayne	96¼
Terre Haute	28
Terre Haute preferred	58
B. H. and E	
Chicago and Alton	100
Chicago and Alton preferred	104
Ohio and Mississippi	29½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	85
Burlington and Quincy	130
Lake Shore	75½
Panama	40
Illinois Central	105½
Union Pacific	34¾
Central Pacific	34
Union	85½
Hartford and Erie	13
Delaware & Lackawana	106

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, April 23, 1874.

REMARKS—Trade is slowly but steadily improving. It is not yet what we would like to see. We suppose we will have to wait a little longer before we can announce the good time we have been waiting for. Produce—The receipts are coming in pretty freely; we can report a moderate demand; as relates to prices we have no particular change to note; any changes that have occurred will be found under their appropriate headings. Flour—The demand was fair and sales regular at prices that have ruled for some time past; holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales; the mills have a fair supply of wheat on hand and are running to their full capacity. Bacon—The leading houses are well supplied and are well pleased with the situation; the arrangements made for supplying this market during the heated term is of the most extensive kind. Butter is not so firm; the tendency is downward; the receipts are on the increase. Cheese is held firmly, with a good demand.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,740	Apples, bbls	177
Rye, sks	354	Corn, sks	850
Butter, pks	38	Barley, sks	340
Bacon, tcs	74	Potatoes, bush	2,300
Oats, sks	665	Cheese, bxs	120

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—We have to report a quiet market and a moderate demand; this however has been the situation for some time; the present rates are: soda ash common 3¾@4c; refined 4¼@5c; pearl ash 10c; potash 9c; nitrate soda 4¾@5; black lead 5c; arsenic 5c; manganese 6¼c.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts have been light for some days, hence the market was a shade firmer; the current rates are 60@75 per gallon, as per quality.

APPLES—The season for the old crop is drawing to a close; the sales for some time past have been light, merely to meet the wants of the local market; the extreme prices are $3 50, 4 50@5 50 per bbl.

ALES—Notwithstanding the crusade the leading dealers report a fair jobbing demand; India ale $10; porter $9; XX ale $9; X ale $8; half bbls in proportion.

BEANS—The supply being in excess of the demand, prices were weak but no lower; sales were made from first hands at $2; from store $2 20@2 25 per bush.

BUTTER—The market was weaker; prices lower; THE POST readers who have watched our remarks are prepared for this; the present rates are: Interior 10@12½c; common to fair 20@25c; medium to good 30@33c; prime to choice 34@36c per lb.

BEESWAX—Market quiet with sales at 27@30c.

BAGGING—The supply keeps pace with the demand; we quote: Penn Mill 2 lb sh. 35c; 2½ do 42c; 3 do 50c each.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a good demand and a firm market; the rates are: red 5¼@6¾c; green 7@8c; hurl 9@10c per lb.

CHEESE—The receipts of new Ohio are beginning to arrive; stocks, however, in first hands are very light; sales of new Ohio at 16@17c; prime New York Goshen 18@19c per lb; Sweitzer 16@17c.

CRANBERRIES—The market was firm with a fair local demand at $15 00@18 00 per bbl.

COUNTRY BACON—The demand was fair and sales regular; the rates are hams 9½@10½c; shoulders 6@7c; sides 7@8c. Country lard 8½@9c per lb.

COKE—We have to report a dull market; prices very uncertain; we quote nominally: delivered $3@3 25 per ton.

COTTON SHEETING AND YARNS—Market steady and prices unchanged.

DRIED FRUIT—Market quiet; apples 9@10c for quarters; halves 12@13c; peaches dull; mixed 10@12c; halves 13@14c; peeled 18@20c.

EGGS—Are in fair supply, with sales at 14@15c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was steady. The current rates are: spring wheat $6 75@7 25; red winter $7 75@8 25; white wheat $9 00@10 00. Rye flour $5 50@5 75 per bbl. Holders are firm in their views, refusing to make concessions.

GRAIN—The receipts continue light; prices have undergone no quotable change; wheat: we quote Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 50@1 55; white $1 60@165 per bushel. Oats: the market is firm with a fair local demand; sales at 58@60c for mixed to pure white. Corn is reported scarce, with a good demand; the tendency is upward, with sales reported at 80@82c per bushel. Many dealers think the top has not yet been reached. Rye steady at $1@1 05 per bushel. Barley—In the absence of sales we omit figures.

GROCERIES—Dealers report a decided improvement in the demand for leading articles; the stock in first hand is considered ample for present purposes; country merchants are visiting the city in large numbers. Coffee steady but unchanged. Sugars, refined, is held firmly at quotations and so is molasses and syrups. The following are the latest card rates.

Coffee—Choice Rio, 30c; prime, 29c; good, 28c; fair, 27½c. Roasted, 27@28c for one pound packages; loose ½c less.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12¼c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11½c; Standard A 10½c; B 10c; Ex. C 9¾c; Circle C 9¼c; Franklin Extra C 9¼c; Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9c; American Extra C, 8¾c; Yellow Sugars 8@8c, as to quality.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 8@8¼c.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old 70@75c.

Oat Meal—Per keg $5 00; per barrel $9 50

Pearl Barley, Nos 3 and 4, 8¼c per lb.

Candles—Mould candles 11c; sperine 14c; star do 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 6c.

FISH—As before noted, the market was firm, with a good local demand. The rates are: Extra No. 1 mess Mackerel $34. No. 1 mess Mackerel $32. Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $26. No. 1 Shore Mackerel $23. No 1 Bay Mackerel $20. Extra No 2 Shore Mackerel $18. No. 2 large Bay Mackerel $17. large No. 3 Bay Mackerel $16@16 50. Medium No. 3 Mackerel $12. Split Labrador Herring $8 50. Split Shore Herring $8. Round Shore Herring $7. Smoked Bloater Herring $2. Whitefish per half barrel $7 75. Lake Trout per half barrel $7. Lake George's Codfish per 100 lbs. $6 50; medium do. $6; large Grand Bank Codfish $5 25; medium do. $5. Lake Herring, half barrels, $5 25; quarter barrel, $2 87½.

HAY—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. The current rates are: Baled on the wharf and from depot at $18, 20@22 per ton, as per quality; wagon hay $23@28 per ton.

HOMINY—This article has undergone no quotable change; we quote from first hands at $5; in a jobbing way at $5 50 per bbl.

MAPLE SYRUP—The supply was fully up with the demand; we note sales of gallon jugs at $1 10@1 25 each; maple sugar grain 13@14c per lb.

POTATOES—The late high prices obtained has increased the receipts; we quote on track and from landing at $1 15@1 25 per bushel; in a jobbing way the usual advance is obtained.

POULTRY—Holders firm; we quote: live chickens 60@70c per pair; dressed 13@14c per lb; turkeys 16@17c per lb.

PROVISIONS—We have no change to note; the new card rates are as follows: hams extra sugar cured canvassed 13¼c; plain 13c; shoulders canvassed 9¾c; plain 9¼c; common 8c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef 16½c; beef tongues $6@7 per dozen; rib sides 9½c; short rib 10c; clear 10½c; mess pork $18 50 per barrel; lard, tierces 10¾c; half bbls 11¼c; buckets 11¾c; in 3 lb caddies 12½c; in 5 lb do 12¾c; in 3 lb pails 13½c; in 5 lb do 13¼c; in 6 lb do 13c per lb.

RAGS—Are steady; woolen 1@1½c per lb; cotton 3@3¼c per lb.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per bbl.

SEEDS—Clover scarce; we note sales in a jobbing way at $6 50@6 75; timothy dull at $3@3 25; flax seed steady at $2 25 per bushel.

WHISKY—Sales of Highwines 98c@$1.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 23, 1874.

REMARKS — We have no particular change to note in regard to the oil market. The prices in the oil regions are advancing. The prospect is favorable for a further advance in crude oil. Should the proposed plan of diminishing the production be carried out in good faith, an improvement in prices would certainly follow. Some of the oil men are already hinting that oil in the regions will be four dollars per barrel before long. Below will be found all the information that was obtainable.

CRUDE.

The market here was a quiet one. We learned of no transactions. The nominal rates are 4¾@5c per gallon.

The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls	$1 95
1,000 bbls at wells	1 70
5,000 bbls immediate shipment	1 85
5,000 bbls B. O. first six months	2 25

For prices at other points see the dispatches.

REFINED.

We have nothing new to note; the rates at the works free on cars are 12½c.

Philadelphia—Spot 15½c; May 15¾@16c; June 16¼c.

New York—This month 15¾c; for May, first half, 16c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market was steady; City $1 70; Country $1 65.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 22.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets were quiet but firm and closed with a tendency to advance. On the upper road the market advanced to $2 07½ and closed firm at $1 05. The market at Parker's was $1 95 for Union and $1 95 for United; $1 70 at wells and $1 85 for immediate shipment. Home refined market 8¼c in bulk and 13c in barrels.

The following were the sales and resales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000	bbls spot	$1 97½
1,000	do do	2 00
2,000	do do	2 00½
2,000	do do	2 05
1,000	do do	2 07½

PARKER'S.

1,000	bbls Union	1 95
1,000	bbls United	1 95
1,000	do do at wells	1 70
5,000	do do immediate ship't.	1 85
5,000	do do B. O, first 6 mths	2 25

TIDIOUTE, April 22.—Market firm; $1 75 at wells; $1 80 asked.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, April 22.—Market firm at $1 85@1 90.

OIL CITY, April 22.—Market firm at $2 10.

TITUSVILLE, April 22.—Market firm; not much doing at $2 05.

PARKER'S LANDING, April 22.—Market firm; Union $2 05@2 10; United $2@2 05; other lines $1 85@2.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.—Market quiet; S. W. 15¾c; crude 7c; cases 19c; sales none; futures, May 15¾@16c; June 16@16¼c.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Closing of 21th.—Crude in bulk a trifle firmer; 7¼c bid; 7⅜c asked; May 7⅜c; refined quiet and held steady at 15⅞c for this month; 16c first half May; cases quiet at 20@21c; naphtha 9c; Philadelphia in steady demand and quiet market; refined 15⅞c spot; 15¾@16c May.

CLEVELAND, April 22.—Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 23, 1874.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yard were fifty-two cars, of which forty-eight came from Chicago and the balance from Ohio. In addition to the above there were a few head of stock driven in from the adjoining country. The Ohio stock was mixed, part of the cars being composed of hogs and sheep, which, with four loads of stockers not offered, would make the actual offerings forty-six cars, or, counting eighteen to the car, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight head. The quality of the cattle on sale this week was good, being above the average of stock usually offered here. Among the cattle were several lead of very fine bulls, the finest that have been offered here for some time. Trade opened up at half-past six o'clock, at which time drovers commenced to yard their stock, but before operations of the day fairly set in a heavy rain commenced to fall, which continued for half an hour, and during this time business was suspended. At about eight o'clock trade became more animated, but still it could not be called active; in fact it ruled slow from the opening to the close. At eleven o'clock the market was considered over, but there were some tail ends unsold. There were several country butchers in attendance, who purchased freely, otherwise more cattle would have been left unsold. Cattle ruled from ½ to ¼c lower on all grades excepting fancy which sold at about the same figure as last week. The market was considered satisfactory to sellers notwithstanding the decline, as stock was lower at Chicago.

STOCKERS.

The arrivals of stock cattle were but four loads, bought on order for Washington county farmers. There was some inquiry for this grade of stock, but none was on sale.

PRICES.

Following are the prices current on the different grades of cattle:

Fancy steers	$7 00@7 25
Extra	6 75@6 85
Good 1,200 lb steers	6 50@6 60
Fair 1,100 lb do	6 00@6 25
Fair 1,000 lb do	5 75@5 85
Common	5 25@5 50
Bulls	4 75@5 50
Stockers none on sale.	
Fresh cows	30 00@60 00
Veal calves	5 50@ 6 25

CALVES.

There was a fair number of calves in the market to-day and with a good demand for them. All changed hands at a range of $5 50@6 25.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was about three hundred head. The market while active and fair was not so good as last week, prices being a shade lower on all grades. R. McCasslin had on sale some extra lambs, averaging 115 lbs, for which he received 10c per lb. H. H. Brooks wholesaled 50 head fair Ohio sheep mixed wool, averaging about 100 lbs, at $8 25 per hundred lbs. The market closed with all the stock sold. Range of prices from $6 50@9 50, according to weight, quality, &c.

HOGS.

The run of hogs this week was light and principally all in the hands of regular dealers. Head & Trimble made a sale of 50 head light hogs to James Hunter at $6 per hundred lbs. Trade ruled moderately active and prices higher. Some sales were made for choice tops at $6 85 and $7, but the majority of them at figures ranging from $6 50 to $6 75. Trade closed with most of the offerings sold.

FRESH COWS.

The number of fresh cows on sale was smaller than for some time past. There was considerable inquiry for prime milkers and some sales were made as high as $60. All the good stock changed hands, while there were a few common cows left unsold.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 23, 1874.

CATTLE.

The following are the railroad rates to the various points by the car load:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$40 P car	$44 P car	$36 P car
Philadelphia	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "
Baltimore	35 "	38 50 "	31 50 "

The market was far from being an active one. The sales were the smallest we have reported for some time. Not more than half the usual amount changed hands. Prices have also declined. The offerings varied but little, being of a mixed kind, good, medium and common. The outlook at present is not a very encouraging one. Commission men are not at all satisfied with the situation. The great drawback on trade here is the fact of through shippers from St. Louis and Chicago to the east getting heavy drawbacks on freight to the disadvantage of dealers here. The following are the rates current:

PRICES.

Extra 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth	$6 70@6 80
Extra 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 50@6 60
Good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6 25@6 35
Fair 1,000 to 1,100	5 50@6 00
Stockers 800 to 900	4 75@5 25
Bulls	4 00@4 25
Mixed stock	3 00@4 00

SHEEP.

The offerings since our last were small as compared with last week. This tended to strengthen the market and hold up prices. The offerings of clipped were fair and were all taken at quotations. The weather has been unfavorable for clipping. The rates are as follows:

PRICES.

95 to 100 lbs unshorn		$7 75@8 00
85 to 90	" "	7 25@7 50
75 to 80	" "	6 50@7 00
95 to 100	" shorn	6 25@6 50
85 to 90	" "	5 50@6 00
75 to 80	" "	4 75@5 00

HOGS.

The market was a firm one. The advance in lard has improved the demand for large fat hogs causing an advance and command relatively better prices than any other.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 60@6 70
Good to prime do	6 75
Yorkers	5 60@6 00

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, April 23, 1874.

REMARKS—The market here has been a remarkable quiet one for some time past. There is not sufficient selling to form anything like a correct idea of the value of this important staple. As noted in our last, the stock of old has been exhausted in this and the adjoining counties until the new crop is ready for market. Sales will be few and far between. The following are the nominal rates; pulled at 40@45c; fleeces 45@50c.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Money steady at 5 and 6 per cent. Sterling firm at $4 85½@4 86 for sixty days and $4 88½@4 89 on sight. Customs receipts $339,000. Gold closed at 113½, the lowest point of the day. The highest price was 113⅞. Carrying rates were 3 to 5 and finally 2 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $45,000. Clearings $45,000,000. Governments steady. State bonds neglected.

Share speculation on the Stock Exchange was influenced largely by many and conflicting reports from Washington in regard to the President's action on the currency bill. The market fluctuated frequently between depression and firmness, just as the rumor had it, that the President had signed or vetoed the bill. Just previous to the close of business, it was officially announced from Washington that the President had vetoed the bill, and in final dealings the market exhibited considerable strength, in some instances the prices made being the highest of the day. Union Pacific was particularly strong, advancing to 34½, a rise of 1¼ per cent. Lake Shore also was firm and rallied from 75¾ to 76. Pacific Mail recovered from 41¾ to 42¼; Rock Island from 99¼ to 100, and Western Union from 72½ to 73¼. Panama rose from 105 to 109 on small dealings. Erie was the weak spot, the price having declined to 34 against 35½ at the opening; final sales were at 34½. This decline resulted from a continued decrease in earnings and the resignation of another official of the company. Sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 245,000 shares, of which 50,000 were Western Union, 82,000 Union Pacific, 12,000 Wabash, 19,000 Pacific Mail, 8,000 Ohios 8,000 New York Central, 48,000 Lake Shore, 11,000 Erie, 8,500 C. C. & I. C., 10,000 Rock Island and 14,000 Northwest Common.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, April 22.—Cotton quiet; middling 17½c. Flour dull and heavy at 5@10c lower; limited export home trade inquiring; receipts 18,000; superfine western and State $5 80@6 15; white wheat extra $6 75@7 30; extra Ohio $6 40@7 65; St. Louis $6 30@11. Wheat heavy and lower; No. 2 Chicago $1 54@1 56; No 2 Northwest $1 55@1 57½. Barley dull. Corn heavy and lower; new western mixed 86@87c; new and old yellow western 86@88c. Oats more active and firmer; mixed 61@63½c; white western 63@67c. Hay firm at 95c@$1. Hops unchanged. Groceries firmer. Crude petroleum firmer at 7¾c bid; held at 7½c; refined 16c. Leather firm. Wool quiet. Eggs firm at 17½@19c. Pork quiet at $17½ May. Beef and cutmeats unchanged. Lard firm at 10 7-16@10½c. Butter steady at 27@30c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky unsettled at 96c; closing at 97c.

DRY GOODS.

There was an improved feeling in trade to-day, and a fair jobbing trade was accomplished. Agents are selling cotton goods more freely to western, local and near-by jobbers. Cotton goods more firmly held in first hands. Prints moderately active. Ginghams quiet. Bleached shirtings in improved request. The Daily Bulletin says: Printed shirtings are sold ahead by nearly all agents.

CHICAGO, April 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1 30; No 2 $1 25; No. 3, 98c; rejected at $1 10@1 12. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 63¾c; rejected 62@62½c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 45¾c spot; 46¾c seller May.; rejected at 46¼c. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged in every respect. Pork dull and lower at $16 45 seller May; $16 65 seller June; sales at $16 75 for spot. Lard dull and nominal at 9¾c cash or May; 9¾c June. Bulk meats dull and market unsettled; short rib middles steady and in moderate demand at $7 65 for spot loose. Whisky steady with a moderate demand at 94c.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Cotton quiet and firm. Flour dull at $6 40@7. Wheat dull at $1 44@1 45. Corn dull at 65@68c. Oats dull at 48@56c. Rye firm at $1 09. Barley and oats unchanged. Eggs firm at 14c. Pork—demand active and prices advanced to $17 37½. Lard steady and in moderate demand; steam 10¼c, buyer till 10th May; kettle 10c spot, closing with an advancing tendency. Dry shoulders $6 25@6 37½ spot; clear rib sides, seller June, $8 40@8 70, also, sales last evening at 8⅝ spot; clear 9¼@9¾c spot. All loose bacon steady and in moderate demand; shoulders 7¼@7½c; clear rib sides 8¾@9¾c. Clear 10c. Whisky quiet and steady at 93c.

PHILADELPHIA April 22.—Flour firm; superfine $5 00@5 50. Wheat dull; red $1 60@1 65. Rye firm at $1 00@1 01. Corn—limited demand at 88@89c. Oats weak at 63@65c. Provisions firm. Pork $17 37½@17 50; salted shoulders 6¾@7¼c. Lard held at 10½@11c. Petroleum held firmer; crude 11c; refined 15¾c. Whisky quiet at 98c.

BOSTON, April 22.—Wool in fair demand. No. 1 and extra Ohio and Pennsylvania 53@55c. Double extra fleeces 55@57c. Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces 49@52½c. Superfine and extra pulled 45@52½c and 55@57c for choice eastern, and Maine combing fleeces in demand at 60@62c. Canada combing held at 65c.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Cotton and flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 83c. Oats nominal at 61@62c. Pork and lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady at 7½, 7¾, 10@10½c. Sugar-cured hams quiet at 12@13c.

MILWAUKEE, April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 34½; No 2 $1 29¾c. Oats—Demand good at full prices; No. 2, 46c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 62½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 91c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 $1 59; No. 3 $1 36.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Cotton, Flour and Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions firmer; pork $17; bulk shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 9c; clear 9¾c; bacon shoulders 7¾c; sides 9¾@10¼c; sugar-cured hams 12½@13¼c. Lard firmer; tierce 10@10½c; keg 10¾@11c. Whisky 93c.

TOLEDO, April 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No. 1 white Michigan $1 57; extra do. $1 64; Lake Shore red $1 48. Corn a shade better; high mixed 74c; seller last half of May 71¾c; old 76c; low mixed 71½c; no grade 71½c; damaged 71c. Oats dull and prices nominal.

NASHVILLE, April 22.—Cotton quiet at 14¼@15¼c. Flour quiet at $6@8¼. Wheat quiet at $1 25@1 40. Corn 80c. Oats 65@67½. Provisions strong, with an upward tendency. Lard 10¾c; bulk shoulders 7c; sides 9¼@9½c; bacon shoulders 8c; sides 10¼@10½c; sugar-cured hams 13c, all packed. Whisky steady at 98c.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm with good demand. Corn quiet; western mixed new 85c; old 88c. Oats dull. Rye quiet but firm and unchanged. Provisions—strong and unchanged. Butter firm and scarce at 34@35c. Coffee firm but unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 00.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 22.—Wheat unchanged; prime white Canada $1 81; No 1 Milwaukee club $1 67. Corn steady at 85c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 22.—Consols for money 92⅜@92¾; for account 92⅞@93; 5-20s, '65, 106¾; 5-20s, '67, 108⅝; 10-40s, 104⅛; new 5s, 104; New York Central 88; Erie 31¾@32; preferred 54¼.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day £60,000.

Tallow 37s 6d. Petroleum 11¼@11¾s.

LIVERPOOL, April 22.—Cotton steady; uplands 8¼@8¾d; sales of 15,000 bales; for speculation and export 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet.

PARIS, April 22.—Rentes 59 francs 46 centimes.

ANTWERP, April 22.—Refined petroleum 33½f.

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 23, 1874

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, P lb	25c
Beef, round steak, P lb	18c
Fresh mutton, P lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, P lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, P lb	10@12c
Fresh pork, P lb	12@15c
Corned beef, P lb	10c
Ham, P lb	12
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, P lb	10c
Dried beef, P lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, P lb	14@16c
Sausage meat, P lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, P lb	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	$1 00
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, P dozen	25@50c
Oranges, P dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes P lb	35c
Cranberries, per quart	15c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per peck	35c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Parsnips, P bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c
Radishes, 3 bunches	25c
Rheubarb, 3 bunches	25c
Green peas, ¼ peck	50c
Lattuce, 3 bunches	10

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	50@60c
Choice yellow roll, per lb	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	20@25c
Cheese, per lb	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	20c

TEAS.

Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 00
Best black tea per lb	90
Choice black tea per lb	80
Fine black tea per lb	50
Best English tea per lb	90
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50

SUGARS.

Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c

FLOUR.

Best family flour, per bbl	$10

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice, per gallon	80
Choice Silver Drips	90
Choice Golden Syrup	90
Prime S. H. Molasses	60
Common S. H. Molasses	35
Maple Syrup per gal	1 40

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 23, 1874

Manufacturers' rivised price list of wrought iron pipe.

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT ELDED.			
⅛	8	18	24
¼	8	18	42
⅜	9	18	56
½	12	18	85
¾	16	23	1 12
1	22	33	1 67
1¼	26	40	2 25
1½	30	50	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
[illegible]	45	70	3 66
2½	65	1 00	5 77
3	90	1 36	7 54
3½	1 15	1 66	9 05
4	1 35	2 13	10 72
4½	1 60	2 50	12 49
5	1 75	2 80	14 56
6	2 25	3 75	18 77
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			
[illegible]			

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Liberal discount to the trade.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 23, 1874

	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75
Holland Gin	2 90@5 55
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 7
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica;"	5 00@5 5

	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 02@1 04	

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 23, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 28
6d and 7d " " "	4 5
4d and 5d nails	4 75
3d nails	5 50
2d nails	6 75

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 00	Clinch nails	$5 75
2d	7 75	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 25
10d to 30d	5 25	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 25	⅝ inch	7 00
6d and 7d	5 50	¾ inch	5 75
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 55
10d to 30d	5 50	1¼ inch	6 00
8d	5 75	1½ inch	5 75
6d	6 00	1¾ inch	5 25
4d	625	2 inch	5 00

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

PITTSBURGH COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, April 23, 1874.

	P lb net cash
Braziers Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	35c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	36c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot and under	41c
Circles Copper, less than 24 inches diameter	38c
Circles Copper, 24 inches diameter and over	33c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	38c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 48 inches) over 12 oz	33c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets and Bolts	35c
Soldering Coppers	34c
Copper Bottoms	Prices furnished on application
Copper Bottom, O'Neill's patent	
Copper Bottom, Hazleton's patent	
Brass Kettles, (less 5